

# ILLUSTRATED TIMES

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## THE NEW SITE FOR THE LAW COURTS.

WE are glad to find that the proposal to alter the site for the new law courts from that originally selected to the much more convenient and appropriate position on the Thames Embankment is steadily gaining favour in public estimation. Our readers will, doubtless, recollect that the adoption of the latter site was earnestly recommended in the columns of this Journal when the Thames Embankment site was first proposed by Sir Charles Trevelyan and again shortly after the debate in the House of Commons, when Mr. Lowe suggested a means for extricating the taxpayers from the dilemma in which they seemed likely to be involved by adherence to a site which could only be rendered fully available for the purpose intended by further and probably very considerable expenditure.

In the interval which has



EFFECTS OF THE EXPLOSION AS SEEN FROM THE WEST.

elapsed since that debate the whole subject has been again ventilated and the plans submitted to a still more searching investigation, and it would appear that the arguments adduced in favour of the scheme proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer are likely to preponderate over those so strenuously urged by Sir Roundell Palmer, the exponent of the views entertained by the Commission of which he was a member, and, *par excellence*, the mouthpiece of a comparatively small and interested section of the legal profession, represented by a committee of the Incorporated Law Society. In fact, it seems that the vehement opposition which the alternative plan encountered at the outset emanated mainly from certain members of this society, who, it is suggested, were not authorised to give expression in this form to the views held by



FATAL EXPLOSION OF GUNPOWDER NEAR HOUNSLOW: THE MILLS AFTER THE EXPLOSION.





the majority of the members, and were actuated principally by merely personal considerations. Such, at least, is the explanation given by a deputation consisting of several of the most eminent firms of London solicitors which waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Layard a few days ago for the purpose of urging upon the Government the desirability of selecting the Embankment in preference to the Carey-street site, in the interest not so much of themselves as of their clients, by which term we presume is implied the great body of suitors, or, in other words, the public at large. Sir Roundell Palmer argued, as our readers cannot fail to remember, as if the only persons whose interests ought to be consulted were certain mysterious practitioners supposed to haunt the dreary Sahara of Bedford-row. But, as we have already endeavoured to point out, members of the legal profession are not alone interested in the selection of the *locus* for the Courts of Law, since the administration of the law in this country does at present (and will probably for some time to come) involve the presence in these same courts of numerous unprofessional persons who are called upon to act in the respective capacities of jurymen and witnesses, and who are gathered together with that view from every point of the compass. For these persons, therefore, facility of access to the *locus in quo* they are to perform their functions is at least as important a desideratum as it is for the legal gentlemen themselves.

Now, there can be no question but that the Thames-side offers great facilities in this respect, for it will accommodate three distinct lines of locomotion—by the river, rail, and road—which would alone give it the advantage over the site lying "cribb'd, cabin'd, and confin'd," between two such singularly inconvenient termini as Temple Bar and Clare Market.

This fact was, we were glad to learn, brought prominently forward by the gentlemen who waited on Mr. Lowe and Mr. Layard; for on the occasion of the debate in the House of Commons hardly sufficient importance was attached to this, which is one of the most obvious merits of the new scheme; the question having been then discussed almost entirely from one point of view—viz., with reference to the convenience of certain members of the legal profession, with which, it was alleged, that of the suitors must necessarily be considered identical, no anxiety being apparently evinced to provide for the accommodation of the two great classes of the laity referred to above, whose importance to the State as indispensable parts of the complex piece of machinery entitled the "administration of justice," renders them obviously entitled to have a voice in the matter. We are not so covetous of the title *laudator temporis acti* as to desire to be enrolled in the number of those who regard the present system of trial by jury as the most perfect means which can be devised for attaining that which, ever since the ratification of Magna Charta, has been, at least in theory, the end proposed in all legal legislation—the bringing justice home to every man's door; but, though readily admitting that the system is, in many respects, exceedingly defective, we cordially acknowledge the claim to our sympathies of that disinterested spirit which impels men to forsake the attractions of their own fireside, or the imperative demands of the shopboard and counting-house, in order to perform a public duty, as distasteful as it is ill-requited, with almost as much alacrity as was displayed by Athenian jurors in the age of Demosthenes, though without an equivalent incentive. Hence we consider that, if we compel men to tear themselves away from their usual avocations and to undergo what to many of them must be but a refined process of intellectual torture, offering them a mere pittance in exchange for their time, which to many of them may be a hundredfold more valuable, the least we can do is to put them to as little inconvenience as possible in repairing to and from the scene of their involuntary labours; and this object can be secured only by selecting that locality which is best situated with regard to means of locomotion in its immediate neighbourhood.

The views we have now and on previous occasions expressed at some length have been recently embodied in the form of a petition to the House of Commons in favour of the site we advocate. In the spirit as well as in the language of this petition we heartily concur; and we cannot do better, before concluding the present article, than quote for the benefit for our readers the three following propositions, which contain a brief summary of the arguments already employed:—"That the selection of a proper site for the new Courts of Justice and offices of law is a matter of national concern, to which the private interests and convenience of individuals ought to give way. That the public interest requires that the site selected should be one which offers the most convenient access from all parts of the metropolis, and upon which a building could be erected that would be an ornament to the metropolis and a credit to the nation. That the general concurrence of public feeling indicates the Thames Embankment site as supplying these desiderata in an incalculable greater degree than any other; whilst its position—in close proximity to the Embankment, which will shortly be the nearest and greatest thoroughfare from Westminster to the City, with access by water, as well as by road and rail, and connected by a wide street with the Strand, Holborn, and the Great Northern, Midland, London and North-Western, and other railways—renders this site the most commodious in respect of approaches in the whole of England."

The latest step taken in connection with this important matter is the appointment, on the motion of Mr. Gladstone, of

a Select Committee of the House of Commons, to consider the whole question, and collect information bearing upon the several schemes before the public. Whether or not this is a wise course—whether, in fact, such an inquiry is necessary—may perhaps be open to question; but since it has been resolved upon, it is to be hoped that by this committee every fact and argument brought forward will be thoroughly sifted, and every feature of the case, æsthetic, practical, sanitative, and financial, will be fully considered. When that has been done, we trust the "battle of the sites" will be finally ended, and the best position selected with a single view to the convenience and advantage of the public at large, and not in obedience to the wishes of any individuals, or even sections, of the legal profession.

#### FATAL GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION NEAR HOUNSLOW.

AN awful explosion took place, on the afternoon of the 17th inst., at the Hanworth Powder-Mills, about half way between Hounslow and Twickenham, belonging to Messrs. Curtis and Harvey. Even in the heart of London the shock was very sensible, but in the neighbourhood it was most severe. At Richmond the pillars supporting the roof of the railway-station shook, and the leaves of adjacent trees were blown all over the line. At Chiswick the windows of at least one house were blown out, and some children were thrown from their chairs in the nursery. At Twickenham many windows were broken, and the people rushed out of their houses with the fright. On Twickenham-common a child was in a perambulator, and escaped unhurt, though the sunshade of the vehicle was blown into shreds. But nearer the scene of the disaster the consequences were more serious. Trees were torn from their roots and hurled for something like a hundred yards, and houses were shaken as if by an earthquake. The mills were at work as usual up till a quarter to four o'clock, when nearly eighty men were engaged in the various "houses" used in the manufacture of powder. One of the men employed in the corning-house left just after that time, and had not gone many yards when he was stunned by a heavy explosion, which, however, did not hurt him more seriously. As he recovered he found timber and bricks strewn around, and the atmosphere being very heavy the smoke lay densely over the wreck that the explosion had made. The neighbours at once rushed to the spot, and the first duty of the foreman at the works was very properly to set a guard to prevent the people from running into danger, or, at the least, stopping the painful work that had to be undertaken. Outside the premises women came screaming and lamenting the possible loss of those near and dear to them. But as the debris was cleared away and the hands were mustered, it was found that, considering the wonderful force of the explosion, remarkably few had been seriously injured. It was not long until it was ascertained that only four were dead. Their names were William Penfold (single), Richard Pulham (married), Samuel Gardner (married), and Alfred Holloway, a boy of fifteen. Some of the bodies were frightfully mangled. One or two men suffered severely from splinters of wood and glass driven into their flesh; but, taking all things into account, the explosion was less fatal than its force would have led one to expect. When we use the word explosion, it is right to say that there were two distinct reports at a hardly appreciable interval. The first was the glazing-house, the second the bomb-proof house, arched with brick, sunk in the earth, and deemed perfectly safe. But there were several other sheds wrecked thoroughly, yet if any were hurt in these it was only by the falling timber and bricks. The wounded, more or less slightly, numbered about twenty, among whom were two women. The lad Holloway was at the moment of the explosion on horseback close by, and he was killed, as well as the animal, which was blown to some distance. In the case of the three men killed on the spot, identification was all but impossible, for their heads were disfigured, and their limbs lay here and there over the scene of devastation, which was sickening in the extremity of its horrors. The medical men of the neighbourhood were promptly on the spot, and carefully ministered to the needs of those who were injured, but in whom life was still to be discovered. The explosion burst the river dam and flooded the lower part of the premises, in which the clock-face was shattered.

At the inquest on the bodies, held by Dr. Diplock, John Page said that on the afternoon in question, at half-past three o'clock, he oiled all the wheels and put grease in all the cups in the glazing-house. At that time there were four tubs containing powder in the house. Each tub had five barrels attached to it, and they were kept revolving by means of a wheel which was worked by water power. The barrels were made to hold 16 lb. of powder, but at that time each only contained about 70 lb. Glazing was the finishing process in the manufacture of powder, and it was done by keeping the barrels slowly revolving. When he left the glazing-house all appeared to be safe, and when he locked the door he went to the charge-house. After that he got on board a small boat which was moored in the Powder Mill River—a stream which ran alongside the works. He had not been in the boat five minutes when he was blown out of it into the water, and he then swam ashore. When he did so he saw that the glazing-house, the charge-house, the engine-room, and eight powder-mills had blown up. The boy Holloway, who had been minding a horse and cart which had contained empty powder-barrels, had been killed. Jonas Morris, a workman, stated that he and two others were near the glazing-house when it was blown up. He and his companions threw themselves for safety down upon the ground alongside a wall. The charge-house was then blown up. James Husk proved seeing the four deceased persons shortly before the explosion. He never saw them alive after. The son of Richard Pulham identified his father's body by one arm which was blown off. His father had some years ago lost a finger, and that was the only clue to the identity. All the bodies were dreadfully charred and mutilated. In the course of a conversation which ensued among the jurors, it transpired that portions of the work in question had been blown up three times. The first fatal explosion occurred nineteen years ago, and the second seven years since. A few months ago two ladies wrote to the Secretary of State about the mills, and an inspector then viewed them and declared them to be in working order.

A CLAIM disputed by the Accidental Death Assurance Company came under the consideration of Lord Chief Justice Bovill and a special jury, on Tuesday. A gentleman named Humphreys, who had insured against accident for £300, was found dead in a shallow pool by the seaside, in which he had been bathing. The Coroner's jury found that he had fallen down in a fit, and had so been drowned. The company declined to pay the policy on the ground that he might have died of the fit, and not by drowning. The case is to be referred to some qualified person to ascertain the cause of death.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT SIR JOSEPH HAWLEY'S.—A fire broke out on Sunday morning last at Leybourne-grange, near Malling, Kent, the racing establishment of Sir Joseph Hawley, whereby Sir Fitzroland and others of the stud narrowly escaped an ignominious death. It appears that at about a quarter to one o'clock, one of the Kent constabulary discovered flames issuing from a stack. He at once aroused the occupants. Mr. Teed, the trainer, was quickly on the spot, and gave directions for the removal of the horses in the immediate vicinity of the fire, amongst which was Fitzroland, in a stable next to a building in flames. An engine kept on the premises and another from Malling were got into play with all expedition, but the supply of water was inadequate to meet the contending element. Three pumps were quickly exhausted. Recourse was had to a stream, but without effect. In a very brief time the flames communicated to two other stacks of hay, a stack of oats, four waggons loaded with hay, and a wagon lodge. Efforts were successfully directed to save the vast stabling. The loss is estimated at £2000. The fire continued to smoulder up to late on Monday night. The origin is unknown, but is generally attributed to spontaneous combustion.

## Foreign Intelligence.

### FRANCE.

The Emperor Napoleon, with the Prince Imperial, left Paris on Monday for the Châlons camp, which he reached in the afternoon. He was met by Marshal Bazaine, and received from the troops, says the *Official Journal*, "the warmest and most enthusiastic welcome." According to the *Nord*, the principal object of his Majesty in visiting the camp is to examine the new military theory about to be put in practice, in accordance with which the platoon and battalion drill are to be modified, the deep order suppressed, and the depth of the ranks diminished.

M. Schneider will again be President of the French Legislative Body. He is reappointed by a decree issued last Saturday. MM. Leroux, David, and du Miral are reappointed Vice-Presidents; and a decree has appeared nominating M. David Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour.

The examination of the persons imprisoned in the fort of Bicêtre in consequence of the late riots on the boulevards has now terminated, and the fort has resumed its wonted aspect. Of the 1333 arrested on the Boulevards Montmartre and des Italiens, Rue Vivienne, Place de la Bourse, and Rue Drouot, 173 have been detained for trial, so that more than 800 have been released.

The *Official Journal* of Tuesday evening states that the news from St. Etienne (where the riots took place last week) continues to be satisfactory, and that the negotiations between the employers and the workmen's delegates lead to the presumption that an understanding between the contending parties will be shortly brought about.

The splice of the French Atlantic cable was safely effected on Sunday night. The Great Eastern, accompanied by the Chiltern and the Scanderia, left Brest at daybreak on Monday morning. The latest reports are that the submergence of the cable is proceeding. All going well. Weather most favourable.

### SPAIN.

The new Cabinet has been formed under the presidency of General Prim. With two exceptions, it consists of the same members as the previous Ministry. Last Saturday the new members were presented to the Cortes, and General Prim made a speech on the occasion, in which he asked the indulgence of all, and especially of the Republicans, that they would not make a systematic opposition. The Government had, he said, sworn to observe, and to cause to be observed, the Constitution, and would require equal respect to it from all Spaniards. He hoped, with God's help and their own strength, together with the support of the Cortes, disorders would not again arise. The Government were very resolved on this point, and in enforcing it would be hard, inflexible, and even cruel. Respecting finance, he said the Government would study to introduce economies, but they must be reasonable economies, and would seek to obtain money by means which would not involve too great cost. It is supposed that these hints imply the creation of new taxes, instead of loans.

The Cortes have rejected, by a very large majority, a proposal of the Republican party that the Duke of Montpensier should not be allowed to reside in Spain; and General Prim declared that his Royal Highness was at liberty to inhabit any part of the country he chose.

### ITALY.

There have been some riots at Milan, Turin, Naples, Padua, and Pavia. They seem, however, to have been readily repressed. Some arrests have been made at Genoa. These disturbances are attributed to various causes. The Government journals, as usual, allege that they are the result of Mazzinian machinations; while by others they are said to have had their source in detestation of the late attempt to assassinate Deputy Lobbia. The King has returned to Florence, avowedly to strengthen the hands of Ministers by his presence among them; and Parliament has been prorogued. Signor Lobbia is recovering.

### ROME.

The Pope, in replying to the congratulations addressed to him by Cardinal Patrizi the other day, on the occasion of the anniversary of his succession to the Papal throne, said:—"The world is divided into two societies. On the one hand, there is the Revolution allying itself with Socialism, and rejecting both religion and morality; on the other hand, we see the faithful calmly awaiting the triumph of religious principles." His Holiness added that he trusted in Providence for the protection of Rome against all assaults.

### GERMANY.

The North German Parliament and the Customs Parliament were both closed at Berlin on Tuesday. The Speech from the Throne to the first-named Assembly is to the effect that Germany's consciousness of her unity and her power at home strengthens her hopes in the maintenance of peace abroad. The members of the Customs Parliament and Count Bismarck had a little trial of strength on Monday on a question of free trade. The Minister spoke in support of a proposal to tax the importation of petroleum, and declared that if it were rejected other amendments in the tariff of the Zollverein would be opposed. It was rejected, nevertheless.

The ceremony of inaugurating a port for the navy of the North German Confederation, situated at the mouth of the river Jande, near Oldenburg, was held on the 17th inst., in the presence of the King of Prussia. His Majesty, in his speech on the occasion, said:—"My late lamented brother long ago originated the plan of constructing a harbour for vessels of war on the German coast. Now we have achieved it through the co-operation of my federal ally, the Grand Duke of Oldenburg. Had it not been for his German patriotic feelings the execution of the work would have been impossible. I look forward with cheerful confidence to the further development and to the future of our young German navy."

### WEST AFRICA.

Advices from Senegal, dated the 31st of last month, state that cholera was raging on the banks of the river Gambia and at Bathurst. The epidemic had also reappeared at some of the French stations, and was prevalent at Dakar, but among the natives only.

### THE UNITED STATES.

Colonel Ryan and other Americans, together with several Cubans, connected with the Revolutionary Junta of Cuba, have been arrested in New York, under the indictment of the United States Circuit Court, for organising expeditions against Cuba, in violation of the neutrality laws. The recruiting station has been broken up, the United States Government being determined, it seems, to put a stop to violations of the law.

The Supreme Court of Georgia has decided that the intermarriage of whites and negroes is illegal, null, and void; and that the Legislature cannot rightly define the social status of citizens.

The Indians attacked a Government surveying party in Kansas the other day, but were repulsed with a loss of four, or, as some say, of ten, killed and many wounded. These were the Cheyennes. Two other tribes—the Sioux and the Reiss—are at war with one another, and have had a bloody fight near Fort Buford.

### CANADA.

The Parliament of the Dominion of Canada was closed on Tuesday. The Governor's speech does not appear to have contained anything of particular importance. It is said that negotiations will shortly be opened between the United States and Canada, with a view to the conclusion of a reciprocity treaty.

THE TOTAL CHARGES for management of the Post-Office Savings Banks from their establishment in 1861 to the end of 1868 were £325,335 5s. 11d. Eleven cases of fraud have occurred, in which the loss incurred by the Government was £1867 14s. 3d., and the costs of detecting and prosecuting the offenders £1026 6s. 10d. All these charges and costs have been paid out of the fund for the payment of expenses of management. The cost of one prosecution was paid by the public prosecutor in Scotland, and is not included in the return.



# THE DIVISION IN THE LORDS ON THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

THAT the bill be now read a second time—(Earl Granville); objected to; an amendment moved to leave out "now" and insert "this day three months"—(Earl of Harrowby): On question, that "now" stand part of the motion:—Contents, 179; Not-Contents, 146.

## CONTENTS.

LORD CHANCELLOR	Leicester	Caryfort (E. of)	Minster (M. Con-)
Hatherley	Lichfield	Caryfort	ingham)
DUKES	Lovelace	Charlemont (E. of)	Monck (V. Monck)
Cleveland	Lucan	of Charlemont)	Monson
Devonshire	Minto	Chesham	Monteagle (M. of)
Grafton	Morley	Churchill	Silgo)
Leeds	Morton	Clandeboyne (L. of)	Mostyn
Norfolk	Nelson	Dufferin and	Northbrook
St. Albans	Orford	Clandeboyne)	Overstone
Somerset	Portsmouth	Clifford (E. of)	Oxenford (E. of)
Sutherland	Ross	Clifford of Chud-	Stair)
MARQUISES	Russell	leigh	Pannure (E. Dal-
Albany	St. Germans	Cloncurry	housie)
Anglesey	Somers	Conyers	Penzance
Bath	Spencer	Dacre	Petre
Camden	Straford	Delamere	Poltimore
Landowne	Suffolk and Berk-	De Lisle and	Ponsonby (E. Bes-
Normanby	shire	Dudley	borough (Teller)
Salisbury	Winchelsea and	De Mauley	Ribblesdale
Townshend	Nottingham	De Tabley	Romilly
Winchester	Yarborough	Elphinstone	Rosebery (E. Rose-
EARLS	Zetland	Erskine	bery)
Abingdon	VISCOUNTS	Erskine	Rossie (L. Kin-
Airlie	Everley	Fingall (E. of)	naird)
Albemarle	Falmouth	Fingall	Sandys
Camperdown	Halifax	Fitzhardinge	Saye and Sele
Carnarvon	Leinster (D. of)	Foley [Teller]	Seaton
Cathcart	Leinster	Foxford (E. of)	Sefton (E. Sefton)
Cawdor	Lifford	Limerick	Seymour (E. St. Maur)
Chichester	Powerscourt	Grauard (E. Gra-	Sinclair
Clarendon	Sidmouth	nard)	Somerhill (M. of)
Cottonham	Sydney	Harris	Clanricarde)
Cowley	BISHOP	Hastings	Stafford
Cowper	St. David's	Hatherton	Stourton
Craven	LORDS	Heytesbury	Stratheden
Dartrey	Abercromby	Houghton	Sudley
De Grey	Abinger	Keane	Suffield
De La Warr	Annaly	Kenny (E. of)	Sundridge (D. of)
Devon	Arundell of	Mount-Earl)	Syngli)
Durham	Wardour	Lawrence	Talbot de Mala-
Ducie	Audley	Leigh	hide
Essex	Aveland	Lismore (V. Lis-	Tannton
Fitzwilliam	Barrogill (E. of)	more)	Templemore
Fortescue	Cathness	Londesborough	Thurlow
Gainsborough	Bateman	Lovet	Truro
Granville	Belper	Lurgan	Vaux of Harrow-
Grey	Bolton	Lyons	den
Home	Boyle (E. of Cork	Lytelton	Vernon
Hchester	and Orrery)	Lytton	Vivian
Innes (D. of Rox-	Brougham and	Lynden	Wenlock
burghie)	Vaux	Meldrum (M. of)	Wentworth
Jersey	Calthorpe	Huntley)	Westbury
Kimberley	Camoys	Meredith (L. of)	Wharnccliffe
	Carrington	Athlumney)	Wrottesley
		Methuen	

## NOT-CONTENTS.

ARCHBISHOP	Hillsborough (M. of)	Lichfield	Hylton
Dublin	of Downshire)	Llandaff	Kesteven
DUKES	Huntingdon	London	Kilmaine
Beaufort	Lauderdale	Norwich	Kington (E. of)
Buckingham and	Leven and Melville	Peterborough	Kington)
Chandos	Macclesfield	Ripon	Leconfield
Manchester	Malmesbury	Rochester	Level and Holland
Marlborough	Mansfield	Tuan, &c	(E. Egmont)
Northumberland	Mount Cashell	Worcester	Middleton
Rutland	Orkney	Barnes	Moore (M. of)
MARQUISES	Romney	Blantyre	Drogheda)
Abercorn (D. of)	Sandwich	Brancepeth (Vis. O'Neill)	Northwick
Alisa	Scarborough	Boyne	Oriel (V. Masse-
Bristol	Sealark	Braybrooke	reene)
Exeter	Stamford and	Brodrick (V. Mid-	Ormathwaite
Westmeath	Warrington	dleton)	Ormonde (M. of)
	Shrewsbury	Calms	Ormonde)
	Strange (D. Athol)	Castlemaine	Raglan
	Tankerville	Chelmsford	Ravensworth
	Vane	Churston	Rayleigh
	Westmoreland	Clarina	Redesdale
	Wilton	Clements (E. Lei-	Rivers
		trim)	Ross (E. Glasgow)
		Colchester	Salford (E. of)
		Ealingbrooke and	Salisbury (E. of)
		Colonsay	Courtoun)
		St. John	Saltoun
		Clancarty (E. of)	Scarsdale
		[Teller]	Sheffield (E. of)
		Conington	Sheffield)
		Crofton	Silchester (E. of)
		Denman	Longford)
		De Ros	Skelmersdale
		De Saumarez	Sondes
		Digby	Southampton
		Dunboyne	Stewart of Garlies
		Fitzwalter	(E. of Galloway)
		Gage (V. Gage)	Strathpey (E. of)
		Gormanston (V. of)	Sesfield)
		Gormanston)	Tredgar
		Grinstead (E. En-	Walsingham
		nickill)	Wemyss (E. of)
		Hartismere (L. of)	Wemyss)
		Henniker	Willoughby de
		Hopetoun (E. of)	Broke
		Hopetoun)	Wynford

## PAIRS.

FOR.	AGAINST.
Kintore, Earl	St. John, Lord
Kenmare, Earl	Onslow, Earl
Fife, Earl	Lonsdale, Earl
Bedford, Duke	Portland, Duke
Westminster, Marquis	Howe, Earl
Falkland, Viscount	Cholmondeley, Marquis
Northampton, Marquis	St. Leonard, Lord
Portman, Lord	Forester, Lord
Straford de Redcliffe, Viscount	Grantley, Lord

Both the English Archbishops, it will be seen, abstained from voting. The Archbishop of Dublin voted against the bill. The only Bishop who voted for it was Dr. Thirlwall, Bishop of St. David's. Thirteen English and two Irish Bishops voted against the bill. There was a considerable list of absentees. It includes the Bishops of Bath and Wells, Carlisle, Chichester, Exeter, Manchester, Oxford, St. Asaph, Salisbury, and Winchester. The Bishop of Lincoln is without a seat in the House of Lords at present.

Lord Stuart de Decies, while on his journey to London, was attacked by illness, and thus prevented from recording his vote in favour of the second reading of the Bill; and Lord Shaftesbury was absent in consequence of a domestic bereavement.

EMIGRATION AND THE GOVERNMENT.—A numerous deputation from the National Emigration Aid Society waited on Mr. Goschen, on Monday, to present a memorial similar to that which was presented a short time since to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The deputation wished the Government to promise to turn its attention in a more practical manner to the question of emigration, with a view to the speedy relief of the widespread distress at present prevailing among workpeople. Mr. Goschen replied at great length to the representations made to him, and promised the earnest attention of the Government to the subject.

CORPORATION OF THE SONS OF THE CLERGY.—The Archbishop of Canterbury presided at a meeting of the governors of this corporation, at their house, 2, Bloomsbury-place, W.C., last Saturday. The main object of the meeting was to distribute the annual income on certain benefactions held by the corporation in trust for poor clergymen, benefited or not, in England or Wales, who have at least three children. The number of clergymen so qualified applying on the present occasion was 144; and the total number of their children being 385, the average of every family was very little short of seven. Twenty other clergymen applied for aid, who, not being eligible for these benefactions, received grants from other funds. The total sum distributed was £2559, leaving a very small sum (less than usual) in the hands of the governors to meet the numerous cases of distress which are sure to arise during the next few months.

# THE SITE OF THE NEW LAW COURTS.

A DEPUTATION, introduced by Lord Bury, M.P., from some of the principal legal firms of the City and West-End, waited upon Mr. Lowe and Mr. Layard, last Saturday, to urge the adoption of the Thames Embankment as the site for the new law courts. After Mr. Robert Baxter, Mr. Freshfield, Mr. Dudley Baxter, and other members of the deputation had spoken,

Mr. Layard said that the Government had no preference for one site over another, and were influenced by no aesthetic considerations, as had been ridiculously urged against them. The primary questions upon which their opinion had been formed were, first, the convenience of access for all parties; secondly, the cost, which was by no means unimportant. After these came the question of beauty of design, which was not to be overlooked. In reference to the question of cost, the Government had taken the very best opinions they could get from the persons most qualified to give them, and they had come to the conclusion that the construction of the courts and offices of law on the Carey-street site would involve a cost of not less than £1,000,000 in excess of that resulting from the adoption of the Government site. Mr. Layard said before long an additional sum of £500,000 would be needed to make new approaches, and even this would not suffice to place the site in a state that would satisfy the public wants. He believed that not less than two or three millions at least would have to be absorbed in making the site suitable to the business transacted upon it. He also expressed an opinion that the embankment site would be quieter and better ventilated than that at Carey-street.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the Government only desired to act impartially in reference to the requirements and convenience of the whole city of London and the country at large, and not that of Lincoln's Inn only. He referred to the energy of the opposition instituted by the council of the Law Institution, who had retained as their advocate one of the most powerful speakers in the House of Commons. The Government could not build on the Carey-street site without incurring an enormous expense in addition to what had been contemplated. Much had been said about plans, but, in truth, only one plan had been submitted to the Government on behalf of the Carey-street site, and that was the original plan supported by the Royal Commission, and which contemplated an enormous expense, which it was out of the question to suppose could be assented to. This plan was, no doubt, a good one, but it was outrageously expensive, and involved as an essential element the removal of all the slums by which the Carey-street site was at present surrounded. No other plan was before the Government in regard to the Carey-street site; and, in fact, he believed that the adoption of that site would simply be the beginning of an enormous, continuing, and unknown expense, which would be a grievous fraud upon the public. He felt the weight of the observations which had been made in reference to the difficulty to suitors and witnesses in getting along the crowded streets to the Carey-street site, while along the Embankment they could come with ease, either by river, by rail, or by the pathway. It was also to be borne in mind that the mere inconvenience of carrying building materials along the Strand to the Carey-street site for the next ten years or more would amount to an evil which, though it might be called temporary, was really of the first magnitude, and was one which he would not agree to be accountable for. Taking into account all these considerations, he felt sure that all impartial persons would approve the Government plan, notwithstanding the great weight of influence which had been brought against them.

THE CAREY-STREET SITE.—Overtures having been made to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the purchase of the seven acres of land known as "the Carey-street site" for the new courts of law, the negotiations have been suspended until the bill for the acquisition of the new ground in Howard-street has been sanctioned by Parliament. The London and North-Western Railway Company are, we believe, not indisposed to treat for the site as a great central terminus to communicate with the Metropolitan District system.—*The Owl.*

THE TRADES UNION BILL.—An aggregate meeting of trade unionists throughout the country was held, on Wednesday night, in Exeter Hall, under the presidency of Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., to consider the Trades Union Bill now before Parliament. Mr. Applegarth, Mr. Newton, Mr. Dewart, Mr. Thomas Hughes, M.P.; Mr. Mundella, M.P.; Mr. George Potter, Mr. Guile, Mr. F. Harrison; Sir Henry Hoare, M.P.; and Professor Beesley were the principal speakers. The measure received the hearty approval of the meeting.

ARCHDEACON DENISON AND THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.—A letter signed "George A. Denison," which appeared in a daily contemporary on Wednesday, says:—"Above the bar, on Saturday morning last, June 19, A.D. 1869, Lord Salisbury and the Bishop of St. David's cut the throat of 'Church and State.' Below the bar, the two Archbishops, having neither boldness to resist nor courage to forbid, rang its knell. Lord Salisbury, it is said, comes into Lord Derby's place; but there is no place to come into. 'Conservatism' has slain itself with its own sword. It is nothing wonderful that a party whose *differentia* it is to surrender its posts one after the other at the first formal demand of the enemy, should have died this death." The writer suggests "Hybridism" as the new party name, and adds:—"I have been contending a good many years for 'Church and State.' This party of my hybrid dinners; but it is a cry which has no meaning now. Clergy may still say the prayer for the High Court of Parliament, but it cannot be said without mockery." He then quotes a statement made by the *Standard* that nothing more has been done by the vote of Saturday last than to declare in favour of disestablishment, and continues:—"Conservative vision is not keen. A nation accustomed to an established and endowed Church is not going to let the Church go free with its property in its hand. For my own part, being, I am glad to say, something more than Conservative, after the disestablishing vote of last Saturday, I care nothing what becomes of the bill, and, if I were a peer, should not go near the Committee. The blow has fallen, doubtless, more from the fault of Churchmen than of anybody else. What I want is, if possible, to help to open eyes to the position; so that when the Nemes is which the two Archbishops have invited comes upon the Church in England—as it will come—we may be a little more ready to meet it than we are now. Meantime, I am for withdrawing from all meddling and meddling attempts at influencing legislation, which is in its issue invariably against the Church of England and for the Church of Rome, or for no religion at all."

THE LORDS IN COMMITTEE.—Unfortunately, the principal defect of the House of Lords has on this occasion been as plainly exhibited as its inherent excellencies. The influence has been felt, not only of some remarkable men, but of very many by no means remarkable men. As a rule, the best speakers have been right; but you may feel in their words that the temper of the audience has been wrong. An hereditary legislature of course cannot in general be an able legislature; the mass of its members will be born and must be born commonplace, because the mass of men everywhere and always are so born. And if the commonplaceness of the Lords were the same commonplaceness as that of the nation, no one would murmur; we should accept it as a fact, and should not think about it. But, unhappily, the Lords are born to one creed and the nation is born to another. The Peerage is ruled by one spirit, not easily defined, and the country by another, even less easy to describe, but in its essence always different and often opposite. The House of Lords have been always passing with murmurs what they would rather not have passed at all. In the present debate the effect of this divergence was plain. The main evil is the coming committee. No great work will bear the emendations of a hostile critic. Every great law has certain principles which make it what it is, and which filled the mind of those who drew it, and which cannot be touched without marring its symmetry and impairing its results. Unquestionably, all great laws ought to be revised by many minds. The authors and draughtsmen are sure to exaggerate much, and to forget much. But then the second minds should be in harmony with the first. The interpellations should be of a piece with the originals, because the alterers were like the creators. But an Irish Church Bill passed by the present House of Commons and revised by the House of Lords is as if the poems of Wordsworth had been interpolated by Lord Jeffrey, or the Bank Charter Act amended by Mr. Tooke. The drawers liking one colour and the changers liking another, the results cannot match. For these reasons, though we do not fear that the Lords will reject the bill, we much fear that they will hurt it. A sympathising revision would improve the measure; a sympathising discussion would instruct the nation. But the Lords will give us neither, and can give us neither. Their discussion will introduce so many imaginary difficulties, will awaken so many distinct controversies, that the country will be puzzled, not taught. Critics who detect a measure must discuss it, for all these old doubts and old discussions are at the very moment warping and guiding their own minds. And their alterations will be worse than their arguments. They will succeed in weakening the bill for its present object; they will fail in making it better for any new object. The particular changes that may be made by the Lords we shall have many opportunities to speak of; but now is, we think, the fitting, and only fitting, moment to enter a preliminary caveat.—*Economist.*

# THE FERNDALE COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

GRADUALLY, from amid the confusion and thick darkness that surrounded all the circumstances of the Ferndale Colliery explosion, some light is dawning on the immediate causes of the calamity. In order to extinguish the fire which has raged in the workings ever since the disaster occurred, the pit has been flooded. As the water filled the different levels, it displaced the deadly fire-damp, which then passed slowly through the open workings into the return air-way and up to the surface, where it was dispersed innocuously in the free atmosphere. During the explorations that preceded the flooding six bodies were seen, and even, it is said, touched, close to the workings which were on fire; but, on account of the intense heat, it was found impossible to remove any of the charred relics, and there they must now remain until the deluged mine shall be pumped dry, and the last particle of imprisoned gas shall escape with the ebbing water. Meanwhile, what has already been accomplished promises to give clearer information as to the origin of the disaster. Already it was known that an unlocked safety-lamp had been found open; and it is now stated that one of the victims of the explosion was killed in the very act of drilling a hole for blasting purposes. Of course, it does not follow that blasting caused the particular explosion; the open safety-lamp may account too well for that, and the workman who was about to use gunpowder may have only added another to the elements of danger with which the doomed colliery was overlaid. But the incident is full of significance as illustrating the utter recklessness of the miners. It appears that on the occasion of the previous calamity, the Coroner's jury recommended that blasting should be discontinued; and the practice was in consequence prohibited. But the affect of that whole-ome alteration was to some extent negated by a custom of offering premiums to those miners who turned out the largest quantity of coals, and thus holding out to the men a direct inducement to use whatever means are the most available for filling the trains rapidly. Blasting is, danger apart, the easiest and the speediest mode; and hence it was surreptitiously used by men who lost sight of danger in their desire to earn a little more money. If the supposition should prove correct, it introduces us to a new risk—that excessive greed on the part of the masters should tempt their men to a neglect even more grave than that which is, unfortunately, their habit. It is, at all events, clear that, when the practice of blasting was forbidden, the proprietors of the colliery ought to have secured their object by enforcing a rigid scrutiny of every person and every thing that descended from the pit's mouth. Nothing but the most thorough inspection will provide a reasonable amount of safety; and it is plain that we cannot rely on either masters or men to inspect and watch each other. When both have a common purpose—to clear out as much coal as possible—it is natural that things should be done hastily and without thought. So much the more desirable is an independent supervision which would guard the miners against the laxity of their employers, and protect the careful, steady workman from the dangers that he incurs through the recklessness or ignorance of his neighbours.—*Telegraph.*

MINISTERIAL BANQUET.—The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, according to custom, have invited her Majesty's Ministers to a banquet at the Mansion House on Wednesday, June 30. Up to last evening ten of the members of the Cabinet had accepted invitations—namely, Mr. Gladstone, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Clarendon, Earl de Grey and Ripon, Lord Kimberley, the Marquis of Hartington, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Childers, Mr. Bruce, and Mr. Goschen, as had also about thirty members of Parliament identified with the Liberal party, and the Governor of the Bank of England and the Deputy Governor. The invited guests of the Bank of England and the Court of Aldermen, the Sheriffs of London, the chairmen of the various Corporation committees, and many more of the principal citizens. The dinner will be served in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House with all the accustomed splendour, and, for various reasons, promises to be an occasion of considerable public interest.

"THE SPIRIT OF THE AGRI!"—The Vicar of Doncaster (the Rev. Dr. Vaughan) has been taken to task by an over-scrupulous parishioner for having entertained the children of his parish schools with a visit to a circus which was performing in the town. The doctor thanks his correspondent for his kindly and well-intentioned letter, but hopes on reflection he will regret having written it. He ought to have credit, he thinks, for making inquiries and exercising due consideration in such a matter; and having found that the performances were in all respects unexceptionable, he says he had no hesitation in sending the children. Dr. Vaughan adds:—"It appears to me that, in proportion as a clergyman is bound to protest against such public amusements as are demoralising in their character, he is bound, on the other hand, to show, by word and act, that he rejoices in those popular recreations which are innocent and of good report. I cannot fear that in this instance I shall be found, like Samson,—to use your own words—'giving my strength and the glory of the Lord to the uncircumcised Philistines.'"

# UNDERGROUND TEMPERATURE.

On the verge of a hayfield half a mile below Highgate-hill, Mr. G. J. Symons, the celebrated authority on rain and rainfall, is engaged in a series of interesting scientific experiments, with the object of obtaining some reliable data relative to the temperature of the earth at great depths. A rare opportunity, arising out of the failure of other experimentalists, enabled Mr. Symons to begin with the preliminary difficulties already overcome. When Hampstead was one of a series of pleasant villages (in the days of Henry VIII.) the Hampstead Waterworks Company was formed. The supply of water of course in time became unequal to the demand, and a new well was sunk into the chalk to the depth of between 500 ft. and 600 ft. Again, the demand exceeded the supply, and the company, taking the professional advice tendered to them by a number of geologists, sunk an Artesian bore through the centre of their well to the depth of a quarter of a mile. If there is one stratum where, more than another, geologists expect to find water in abundance it is the lower greensand. Into this the Waterworks Company bored in 1853; they reached the depth of 1302 ft., sunk nearly £8000 in two years, found, strange to say, no lower greensand, and, unfortunately, no water, and became ruined. The section of the boring shows sixty-eight different strata. The last layers are, an 8-ft. depth of red sandstone, micaceous and quartzose; a 2-ft. depth of light red clayey sand, with small angular fragments of chert or flint; and a 6-ft. depth of whitish and greenish hard sandstone. The property passed eventually into the hands of the New River Company, who kindly and most liberally at once accorded to Mr. Symons the permission he sought to conduct a series of thermometric experiments on the abandoned site. There was the original well 540 ft. deep, covered with loose plank, and with upper lining more or less injured. To a man bent upon scientific research as a pure labour of love this was no obstacle, and Mr. Symons soon erected a hut over the well, found the bore tube that had led to the ruin of the ancient company plugged and locked 10 ft. below the level of the ground, and fitted up his snug little observing-house with self-designed apparatus of the most perfect kind. Our scientific readers will remember that at the British Association meeting at Dundee a committee was appointed to investigate the temperature of the earth at great depths. Mr. Symons is a member of that committee; also Sir W. Thomson, who moved for its appointment. The latter gentleman is, indeed, its chairman, and he is known to have much interest in the general question out of which these experiments arise, inasmuch as upon its solution hang certain matters of contention between Sir William and Professor Huxley as to how far underground temperature may be made to test the age of the world. Mr. Symons's experiments are not yet concluded. He has made them week by week since January, and the results so far he regards as at any rate decisive. He has made gradual observations down to a depth of 1100 ft., and has ascertained that the temperature there is 20 deg. higher than above ground—that is to say, the thermometer showed 70 deg., whereas the mean temperature of London is 50 deg. If this rate of increase continues, as there seems no reason to doubt would be the case, boiling point (212 deg.) would be reached at about a mile and a half down. At present, however, Mr. Symons is a standstill; he has literally stuck in the mud. About 200 ft. of blue-black deposit has accumulated at the bottom of the tube, and



into this the thermometers cannot penetrate. There is nothing for it but the removal of the mud, and it would be a pity if these experiments were suddenly stopped before their legitimate conclusions had been wrought out for the lack of some £30 or £40. Of course, the learned society under whose auspices the work is being prosecuted will forbid such an ignominious termination of a valuable investigation, the like of which has never before been attempted. Mr. Symons's registering and lowering apparatus is of the rarest kind, much of it having been specially made. The chief difficulty generally experienced in conducting observations at great depths, particularly with regard to water, is the squeezing which the thermometers suffer from hydraulic pressure. In this case the difficulty is met by having a thermometer inclosed in a stout glass cylinder, the almost amazing strength of which may be imagined from the fact that it has been tested under a pressure of three tons to the square inch. The well was visited and the method of carrying out the experiments witnessed on Saturday by several men of science, and they congratulated Mr. Symons heartily and deservedly, as every one who had the advantage of his clear and courteous explanations felt, upon the success which has hitherto attended his operations, the main average result of which is the conclusion that there is a rise of temperature of one degree in every fifty-three feet of the earth's crust.—*Daily News.*

#### PROCLAMATION OF THE REGENCY IN SPAIN.

ON the afternoon of the 17th inst., amid the firing of cannon and the vivas of the Cortes, Marshal Serrano was duly installed in the Regency of Spain, and, in the presence of a brilliant assemblage, took the oath to the Constitution. The instalment has been conducted with all the formality and ceremony becoming to so solemn a matter, but with a wise abstinence on the part of the authorities from any attempt to inflict upon the people of Madrid another *dia de fiesta* in addition to the very many they have had lately.

At three o'clock the committee of fifteen appointed by the Cortes to announce to Serrano his elevation to the Regency proceeded on their mission in state coaches and *traje de ceremonia*. Two outriders and two of the macebearers preceded the coaches. Arrived at his residence, they were received by him in plain civilian dress, without any decorations. Senor Olozaga was the spokesman of the party, and officially announced the nomination of the Cortes. Serrano expressed his sense of the high honour conferred upon him. He considered it a duty, and only as such could he recognise it. He had desired that the country should have been constituted before now without passing through a new period of uncertainty. As to the Regency, his own opinion had been in favour of that of three persons; but the Cortes having resolved that it should be only one, and that he (Serrano) should fill it, he accepted it with no other desire than to carry forward the work of the revolution.

The Regent subsequently left his residence in his private carriage, and drove along the Calle de Alcalá, Puerta del Sol, and Carrera de San Geronimo, to the Palace of the Cortes. All the balconies on the way were richly draped. The road was lined on one side by troops, and on the other by volunteers. His carriage was drawn by only two horses, with their ordinary harness. He sat alone, in the uniform of a Captain-General. The Captain-General of Madrid accompanied. Six adjutants, with a troop of cavalry and another of mounted volunteers, preceded the coach; and a great number of Generals and other officers rode behind, followed by a considerable escort. In front of the Palace of the Cortes the Civic Guard were drawn up, and the artillery and cavalry occupied the street as far down as the Prado. A salvo of twenty-one guns announced his arrival. In the portico, which was richly carpeted, he was received by the Committee, who accompanied him to the "Salon de las Sesiones." The galleries were completely crowded, and large numbers of ladies had to be accommodated with seats on the floor of the House. The French, Italian, Austrian, Prussian, Russian, and American Ministers occupied the Diplomatic Gallery. The British Legation was represented by Mr. French, the First Secretary, who is acting as *Charge d'Affaires* until a successor is appointed to Sir John Crampton.

Previous to the Regent's entrance one of the secretaries read the

decree of his nomination, and, when this was over, Serrano entered, preceded by two of the macebearers and the Committee. The whole House rose as he entered, except President Rivero, who remained seated in one of two gilded chairs which had been placed on the raised platform of the Presidential tribune, the tribune itself having been removed. The other chair was for Serrano, who, after bowing to the House and the President, took his seat upon it. He looked exceedingly pale and nervous. When all was still he knelt on a red velvet cushion, which had been placed for the purpose, while Rivero, in slow and measured tones, said, "Do you swear to keep, and to cause to be kept, the Constitution of the Spanish nation of 1869, and the laws of the country, not looking in what you do to anything but the good and the liberty of the country?" Serrano replied, in a voice trembling with emotion, "I swear; and in what I have sworn, or any part of it, I do anything to the contrary, I ought not to be obeyed, and anything I do in contravention of it should be null and of no value!" His emotion was so great that he completely broke down before he had finished the formula, and had to refresh his memory by recourse to a written copy. President Rivero replied:—"If so you do, God and the country will reward you; but if not, they will demand it of you;" and then, turning to the audience, remarked, "The Cortes

I see our beloved country as anxious for stability and repose as it is eager for progress and liberty. Finally, I see as supreme aspiration in the fulfilment of my honourable trust the end of an interregnum, during which the Constitution of the State will be practised sincerely and loyally; individual rights will be exercised peacefully and orderly; our credit will be augmented both in and out of Spain, and liberty be extended upon the firm base of moral and material order, so that the monarch whom the Cortes Constituentas may hereafter elect may commence his reign prosperously and happily for the country, to which I have consecrated all my anxieties, all my watchfulness, and my whole existence."

After the Regent had finished the reading of this address and had been "embraced" by Rivero he sat down, amid loud applause. President Rivero, without rising, then spoke (not read) as follows:—"The Cortes Constituentas have heard with lively satisfaction the noble words and exalted propositions of the Regent, who has been elevated to his post by the almost unanimity of your votes. To respond worthily to the high ends which the Cortes have had in view in creating the Regency—to comply severely, liberally, and carefully with the Constitution of the State; to practise every day and every hour the Sovereignty of the Spanish people; to guarantee and protect the free exercise of the individual rights which form

the glory of the present generation—such is the grand work the Cortes have charged upon all the public functionaries, and which they have deposited in the hands of the Regent of the Spanish nation. We must agree that to nobody belongs with so much right (if anyone can be said to have a right to this great charge) the Regency of the kingdom as to General Serrano, for the care of the national sovereignty of individual rights and of the glorious conquest of the Revolution of September falls nearer to no one—absolutely no one—than to General Serrano. The day, Gentlemen, when this national sovereignty is defamed—the day in which the rights of Spaniards are trampled under foot or are diminished—the name of General Serrano, now so glorious, and the most glorious record of Alcolea, will be buried in oblivion. General Serrano, therefore, may count on all the Spaniards; for the Cortes, the army, the militia—all of us, together with the Regent, have from to-day onwards but one single banner. 'All for the country, and all for the country!' (*toda para la patria, toda para la patria!*)"

Serrano then retired, after saluting the House, amid cries of "Vive el Regente!" followed by vivas to Spain, to the Constitution, and to the President of the Cortes, the latter responding by calling for a viva to the National Sovereignty.

#### THE BATTLE OF THE BOYNE.

A CORRESPONDENT, who signs himself "Anglicanus," has sent the following letter to the editor of the Times:—

"Sir,—The Orange party in Ireland are constantly vapouring, about the Battle of the Boyne; and on Thursday last Lord Derby, expatiating on the merits and claims of the Irish Protestants said:—'These are the men who, at the Battle of the Boyne, vindicated the freedom of Ireland and the rights of the Protestant religion.' Let us see, then, what share the Irish Protestants really had in this famous battle. The army by which it was won is thus described by Lord Macaulay in his most characteristic manner:—

"William had under his command near 36,000 men, born in many lands and speaking many tongues. Scarcely one Protestant Church, scarcely one Protestant nation, was unrepresented in the army which a strange series of events had brought to fight for the Protestant religion in the remotest island of the west. About half the troops were natives of England. Ormond was there with the Life Guards and Oxford with the Blues. Sir John Lanier, an officer who had acquired military experience on the Continent, and whose prudence was held in high esteem, was at the head of the Queen's Regiment of Horse, now the 1st Dragoon Guards. There were Beaumont's foot, who had, in defiance of the mandate of James, refused to admit Irish Papists among them, and Hastings's foot, who had on the disastrous day of Killiecrankie maintained the military reputation of the Saxon race. There were the two Tangier battalions, hitherto known only by deeds of violence and rapine, but destined to begin on the following morning a long career of glory. Two fine English regiments, which had been in the service of the States-General, and had often looked death in the face under



THE COTTAGE DOOR, A SCENE IN THE BACK SETTLEMENTS OF AMERICA.

Constituentas have witnessed and heard the oath the Regent has just taken to the Constitution of the nation and the laws of the country."

Serrano rose from his knees, and, taking his seat on the chair at the President's right side, read the following speech:—"Senores Diputados,—With the creation of the constitutional power which you have deigned to confide to me, and which I gratefully accept, a new period of the Revolution of September commences. The epoch of grave dangers has passed away, and another of reorganisation commences, in which we have nothing to fear, except it may be from our impatience, our distrust, or our exaggerations. We have first raised the stone which weighed upon Spain, and we have afterwards constituted her under the monarchical form, traditional with our people, but surrounded with democratic institutions. The moment has now arrived to enroll and consolidate the conquests realised, and to fortify the authority which is the protection of all rights and the shield of all social interests, strengthening at the same time our diplomatic relations with the other Powers. The enterprise is difficult for my weak powers; but your high wisdom, the decided adhesion of all the sea and land forces, the vigorous patriotism of the citizen militia, and the sensitive and noble spirit of our regenerated nation, inspire me with confidence in the results. From the post of honour to which you have elevated me I do not see political parties. I see only the essential code, which is obligatory on all, and on me the first and which will be obeyed and respected by all,



William's leading, followed him in this campaign, not only as their General, but as their native King. They now rank as the fifth and sixth of the line. The former was led by an officer who had no skill in the higher part of military science, but whom the whole army allowed to be the bravest of all the brave—John Gitta. The Scotch footguards marched under the command of their countryman, James Douglas. Conspicuous among the Dutch troops were Portland's and Ginkell's Horse, and Solmes's Blue Regiment, consisting of 2000 of the finest infantry in Europe. Germany had sent to the field some warriors sprung from her noblest houses. Prince George of Hesse Darmstadt, a gallant youth, who was serving, his apprenticeship in the military art, rode near the King. A strong brigade of Danish mercenaries was commanded by Duke Charles Frederic of Wittenberg. It was reported that, of all the soldiers of William, these were most dreaded by the Irish. For centuries of Saxon domination had not effaced the recollection of the violence and cruelty of the Scandinavian sea-kings; and an ancient prophecy that the Danes would one day destroy the children of the soil was still repeated with superstitious horror. Among the foreign auxiliaries were a Brandenburg regiment and a Finland regiment. But in that great array, so variously composed, were two bodies of men animated by a spirit peculiarly fierce and implacable, the Huguenots of France, thirsting for the blood of the French, and the English of Ireland, impatient to trample down the Irish. . . . All the bold spirits of the unconquerable colony had repaired to William's camp. Michelburne was there, with the stubborn defenders of Londonderry, and Wolsley with the warriors who had raised the unanimous shout of "Advance!" on the day of Newton Butler. Sir Albert Conyngham, the ancestor of the noble family whose seat now overlooks the field of battle, had brought from the neighbourhood of Lough Erne a regiment of Dragoons, which still glories in the name of Enniskillen, and which has proved on the shores of the Burn that it has not degenerated since the day of the Boyne. —*Macaulay's Works*, vol. III., p. 269.

"In round numbers, less than one eighth of the victorious army was composed of Irish Protestants. But, it may be said, they were foremost in the decisive battle for the cause which was pre-eminently their own. Unluckily, they were not. William crossed the river with the English troops not far from Drogheda. The Irish Protestants formed part of the centre, under Schomberg, who were to cover the passage of the fords at Oldbridge. Schomberg gave the word. Solmes's Blues (Dutch) were the first to move. They marched gallantly, with drums beating, to the bank of the Boyne. Then the drums stopped, and the men, ten abreast, descended into the water; next plunged Londonderry and Enniskillen."

"It would seem that Londonderry found the water too cold or the fire too hot, for old Walker, their new Bishop, rushed into the river to animate his townsmen, and was killed in the act of calling on them to behave like men. The Enniskilleners got across after the Dutch Blues and the French Huguenots, but hardly in an active, effective, or collected condition. 'It was long remembered (continues the historian) among the Protestants of Ulster that, in the midst of the tumult, William rode to the head of the

Enniskilleners. "What will you do for me?" he cried. "This, by-the-way, sounds as if they had not yet done much. 'He was not immediately recognised (adds Lord Macaulay), and one trooper, taking him for an enemy, was about to fire. William gently put aside the carbine. "What," said he, "do you not know your friends?" "It is his Majesty," said the Colonel. The ranks of sturdy Protestant yeomen set up a shout of joy. "Gentlemen," said William, "you shall be my guards

THE COTTAGE DOOR.  
Not exactly a cottage, either; for the Americans call all private dwellings "houses," and this is an American sketch—or at least, a picture from a sketch taken in America, as may be seen from the log-like character of the doorway, the unsparing use of timber, and the pumpkin growing in the sun. In our modern notions of American life we should

reality, in spite of their eminently practical reputation; so that a railway station without regular trains; an hotel at which nobody stays; and the landlord amuses himself by whittling; an oyster-bar where hominy, lager beer, and bourbon whisky are the principal stock in trade; a townhall not quite finished, in consequence of the failure of the speculative builder before he put up the front steps; and a billiard-room, at present occupied only as a place in which loungers and visitors meet for mutual extortion, are the primary indications of go-ahead intentions. This is unaccountable for the primitive inhabitants; and young Jonathan may tootle "Hail Columbia," on his hickory whistle with a melancholy reminiscence of "Home, Sweet Home," breaking in as a variation, and by that means pretty adequately interpret the state of affairs. Still, it is the way of "our people, Sir," and the thing signified is generally realised at some time or other. The sketch from which our engraving is taken exhibits a more primitive costume than young America generally affects, but this must sometimes be the case in an outlying settlement which suddenly finds itself on the route of a projected railway and the ascended centre of "dumpy levels," theodolites, and an army of labourers, who heave down the logs, and sleepers, and iron cradles, and send a locomotive screaming across the swamp before you can say Jack Robinson. Perhaps one or other of the enterprising visitors coming on a trial-trip may discover a mineral spring and immediately run up a painted wooden bath-house, and advertise it by starting a local newspaper; or somebody may make an experiment in "striking fire," but in any case the log-houses become anachronisms in a few weeks, and finally give place to villas that begin to have a deceiving, deserted look before the plaster is dry upon the walls; and when people sit out of doors, as many of them do, it is with a view of displaying the very latest fashions that have been brought from the Empire City.

#### A FINGER DUEL.

THE people of the Tyrol have a few rough customs which survive the gentler influences that have marked the progress of their simple lives. Quaint observances, legendary sports, and rustic games of skill and strength still have a place at their holiday festivals, and are not likely to be disregarded until the national costume, big-bowed carved wooden pipes, bowled carved wooden pipes, metal-covered beer-mugs, and hats decorated with wild-flowers and cocks' feathers, are all discontinued. There is great display of local rivalry, too, in the villages where the lean and keen-eyed mountaineer meets the stolid, heavy-browed Swabian. Even in the inn where they play with those little

#### A TYROLESE FINGER DUEL.

to-day. I have heard much of you. Let me see something of you." He did see something of them, which turned out to be rather different from what he had heard. "The Irish cavalry made their last stand at a house called Plottin Castle, about a mile and a half south of Oldbridge. There the Enniskilleners were repulsed with a loss of fifty men, and were holily pursued, till William rallied them and turned the chase back. This was the sole check or repulse sustained by the victorious army after the passage of the river; so that, all things considered, the Irish Protestants have about the same claim or title to the Battle of the Boyne as *les braves Helges* to the Battle of Waterloo."





## INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

### THEIR LORDSHIPS' CHAMBER.

As a rule, it is not our duty to notice the proceedings of the House of Lords; but last week, whenever it came to be known that a notable speaker was on his legs in the Upper Chamber, half the members of the Lower House rushed away to hear him: indeed, on one occasion, when the House of Commons was in Committee of Supply, there were at least five times as many members of the Commons in the Upper House as in the Lower. For more than two hours there were not more than a dozen members present; but some important business was done, the paucity of members notwithstanding, for votes of money to the amount of £2,762,100 were passed: indeed, we may say it was because the number of members was so small that those votes were passed so rapidly. Well, under these circumstances, we may, though our letter is the "Inner Life of the House of Commons," say something this week about the House of Lords. The scene in the Upper House during the four nights on which their Lordships were discussing this famous Irish Church Bill was brilliant—we might say dazzling. The chamber in which their Lordships sit is, as all know, very gorgeous; too gorgeous many think, the writer of these lines included in the number. The coup-d'œil as you enter is oppressingly gorgeous. It is at first a mere blaze of gilding and colour, rendering all beauty of architectural form for a time indistinguishable. This blaze of colour and gold, even in daylight, is oppressive; but when the House is lighted up it is really painfully oppressive. After a time the eye gets used to it, and begins to discern the architectural features of the chamber—the arched windows, the mouldings, the panelled ceiling, and also the numerous statues, the elaborate carving, and all the wonderful ornamentation, apart from the colour—and you gradually come to think that the chamber would really be much more beautiful and imposing if there were less gold and paint. And no doubt this is true; gilding and colouring should be used to bring out the architectural effects, but here these effects are destroyed by the profusion of dazzling gilding and colour. There is, too, another effect of this redundant splendour worthy of notice. It dwarfs the peers below and makes them look mean. Those of our readers who have never been present in the House of Peers when a debate was on, can have no idea how small and undignified their Lordships look in their own chamber. This is owing partly, no doubt, to the extreme height of the chamber; but more, we think, to the brilliancy of it. To use an artist's expression, the frame kills the picture. Once when we entered and took our station at the bar, Gladstone, Bright, the Lord Advocate, and others, were standing at the foot of the throne; and the difference between their appearance as they stood there and their appearance in their own more sombre House was very striking. But enough of the theatre; we will now say something about some of the performers, premising that we were never there long together, and that our visits were but few.

### A DULL DUKE AND A PROMISING EARL.

On the first night we happened to enter when the Duke of Rutland was speaking, and our readers may be sure we did not stay long. His Grace is no stranger to us. For many years he was in the House of Commons. He was then the Marquis of Granby; and who that knew him there can ever forget the long, dull, maudlin, rambling, inconsequential speeches that he used to inflict upon the House? Surely, his Grace must have been the dullest soul that ever tenanted a human body. His brother, Lord John Manners, is not one of the shining lights of the House of Commons; but, compared with the Duke, his Lordship is brilliant. "The Duke is famous for one thing, though," said a gentleman to whom we were talking about his Grace. "What is that?" said we, wondering. "He smokes the biggest cigars that you ever saw." Incontinently, when we saw that his Grace was on his legs, we left the House. Later that evening we returned. The Earl of Carnarvon was then speaking, and speaking well, as he always does. No man has grown more rapidly of late years in public opinion than his Lordship. Ten years ago he did not often speak, and when he did few people cared to read his speeches; but now he has gained a good position in the House. When he speaks he is listened to with attention, and all, even cursory, readers of the debates peruse his speeches. He is not in the foremost rank of speakers—he is not an orator; but he is intelligent, sensible, and honest; and he is not a dogged, obstinate, unyielding Conservative. Dad calls him a Conservative, but he ought to be designated a Liberal-Conservative. Many members of both Houses call themselves Liberal-Conservatives who, nevertheless, never by any chance vote against their party; but Lord Carnarvon is really a Liberal-Conservative. There is a Cave of Adullam now in the House of Lords; a cave, too, which, unlike its prototype in the House of Commons, is not likely to tumble into ruins; on the contrary, it is enlarging itself every day, and every day its tenants are getting more numerous. The Earl of Carnarvon was one of the first to enter this cave. The first time we saw his Lordship he occupied a singular position. A meeting of thieves was assembled about a dozen years ago in a room somewhere near Farringdon-street. It was got together, if we remember rightly, by Mr. Henry Mayhew. Lord Carnarvon was in the chair. He was then a very young man, but he spoke sensibly and with a good deal of feeling for his rough audience. But there was certainly nothing in his address which led us to think that he would take the position which he has since conquered in the House of Peers.

### AN ARCHBISHOP.

On Tuesday we entered the House when the Archbishop of Dublin, the Most Rev. Richard Chevenix Trench, was standing at the table delivering a most painful speech—in every sense of the word. It was painful in the sense in which the old Puritan divines used to be called painful—meaning that they were industrious, laborious, or, in other words, took great pains to prepare their discourses and write their ponderous books. Painful in that it seemed to be painfully delivered; and also because it pained all who heard it. The Archbishop is a two-sided man. He seems to be, indeed, two men in one. There is Dr. Trench the writer, and Dr. Trench the preacher and speaker. As a writer he is bright, intelligent, acute, vigorous, and free. Those books of his on words are as interesting as any that have been written on the same subject. They are, we may say, delightful books; and, having read these books, we were once tempted to go to hear him preach. But, oh, what a falling off was there from the ideal of him which we had formed from reading his books! The theology which he preached was that of the strictest, narrowest sect of theologians, and the sermon was delivered in that drawing pulpit tone we all know so well, much exaggerated. But surely, our readers will say, he did not speak in that way in the House of Lords? But he did—manner and tone were exactly the same. He leaned upon the table exactly as he leans upon the pulpit-desk, and spoke in the same drawing, whining, indistinguishable tone which distressed us so much when we heard him preach. Indeed, at one time, he evidently forgot where he was, and thought probably that he was preaching in the neighbouring abbey, for he addressed the peers as "my brethren."

### A BRACE OF BISHOPS.

Fortunately for us, we did not enter the House until the Archbishop had nearly got to the end of his dreary speech, for, if we had gone in earlier, we should certainly have fled at once from the torture of listening to him, and probably missed the speech of the Bishop of St. David's, the Rev. Dr. Thirlwall. The difference between the Archbishop and the Bishop is the difference between a monk and a statesman. Whilst listening to Dr. Trench you might have fancied you were in a close, unventilated crypt listening to a monk of the olden time. The tone and manner of the learned Doctor seemed to make the very air heavy. But a few words from Dr. Thirlwall dispelled the illusion; and as we listened to his broad, manly, healthy opinions, delivered in calm but vigorous language, it seemed as if the learned Bishop had brought with him from Wales a healthful mountain breeze. This speech,

though, we shall not attempt to describe. There is, indeed, no need that we should do so, for, doubtless, all our readers have read it. It riveted the attention of the House as Bishops' speeches rarely do. There was one characteristic of the speaker which struck us much—namely, his courage. Remember that all the Bishops, except St. David's, are against this bill. The two English Archbishops did not vote. Some of the Bishops stopped away; but all, except Dr. Thirlwall, dislike the bill. He alone defended it, and he alone voted for it. But Dr. Thirlwall has always been courageous. When, in 1865, a passage was selected from John Stuart Mill's works, and published for the purpose of making the Westminster electors think that Mill is an atheist, Dr. Thirlwall stepped forward and boldly accepted the sentiments of the passage, and declared that they were true. And, speaking of courage, let us not forget who it was that had the courage to make Dr. Thirlwall a Bishop. It was Sir Robert Peel, who, knowing well that his friend was a man of broad and liberal, and what some call heretical opinions, braved the anger of the narrower sects and appointed him to the see of St. David's. Soon after the Bishop of St. David's sat down another Bishop rose—to wit, Dr. Magee, on whom Disraeli, to the astonishment of many, conferred the Bishopric of Peterborough. We had not, however, the good fortune to hear his speech; but all who did hear him—Liberals and Conservatives—declare that his oration was eloquent, brilliant, effective, and delivered in a very impressive manner. Of course we read the speech; and that it was eloquent, and even brilliant, we must admit; but that it was more than temporarily effective we doubt, for from beginning to end it was made up of exaggerated facts, false analogies, and sophistical, unsound reasoning. Dr. Magee is an Irishman. He has long been known as a very eloquent preacher. His eloquence is, though, of the Irish sort—rapid, fervid, imaginative, with a touch of humour in it. But his speeches will not bear a searching criticism. We shall probably hear very little of the Bishop of Peterborough when the bill gets into Committee. He is an eloquent speaker, but it may be doubted whether he is a debater. The appearance of Dr. Magee is not at all imposing. He is short, rather shambling in his gait. There is nothing in his countenance indicating power; and as he passes you, you wonder that a man so insignificant-looking could create such a furore in so cold, aristocratic an assembly as the House of Peers.

### A DETHRONED KING.

What a pity it was that the Earl of Derby's old enemy podagra did not keep him at home! He might have suffered pain, but he would have been spared a good deal of mortification. We happened to enter the House when his Lordship was speaking. On this occasion we were in the gallery. That is the best place for hearing. Below the bar is the worst—unless, indeed, you happen to be in the front rank. But, though advantageously placed, so weak and tremulous was his Lordship's voice, that his speech came to us only in broken, disjointed sentences. What a change in a few short years! It seems but yesterday when we saw him standing there, exactly where he now stands, upright as a dart, full of life and spirits, voice firm and clear as a bell, pouring forth his eloquence charged with the arrowy sleet of sarcasm, making his opponents quail before him, and evoking laughter and cheers from his friends; and now this is what we see—a poor, feeble old man, with the will to wound evidently as strong in him as ever, but with no power to use his weapons. And then, too, he must be conscious that his influence is departing. Only a short time ago he was king here. His word was law; what he said came to pass; what he decreed was done. He resigned the sceptre last year, handing it over to Lord Cairns; but though he thus stepped from the throne, it was generally believed that he would still be the director of his party. But now, neither he nor Lord Cairns is leader, as all may see. Lord Cairns may be *de jure* king—that is, he may have been selected by the party, at the request of Lord Derby; but the real king—king *de facto*—is the Marquis of Salisbury, and in a short time he, it is clear, will be acknowledged king.

### SCENE IN THE SMALL HOURS.

We will give one curious scene in the Upper House and then leave it. At about one o'clock on Friday morning we strolled once more to the bar of the House of Lords. The house was nearly empty. The glittering belt of ladies which so lately flashed along each side like a brilliantly gilded and coloured moulding had vanished. All the Bishops clad in white had departed save one; only a few peers—perhaps a dozen—remained on the floor, and Earl Nelson was on his legs, addressing in his feeble style these tired and jaded remnants of the crowd which had so lately packed the house. A few minutes after we entered the Earl dropped into his seat; whereupon the one Prelate, Selwyn, Bishop of Lichfield—a fine, tall, handsome man, clothed in his episcopal robes, and looking every inch a Bishop—moved the adjournment of the debate, and the grave Lord Chancellor rose and put the question "that this House do now adjourn." But why does it not adjourn at once? and why do those peers cluster round the Bishop, and what is Granville saying to him so earnestly? and is there not a slight expression of anger on the Bishop's handsome face? They seem to be pressing upon him to do something, which he resolutely refuses to do. For a time, this scene puzzled us. The explanation, however, was soon divined. The Bishop had, by moving the adjournment that he might resume the debate, infringed an arrangement which had been made that Earl Granville should, as proxy for Earl Russell, who had gone home to bed, move the adjournment; and the noble Earl and others were now pressing the Bishop to withdraw his motion. It was a curious group, that cluster of Peers with the tall Bishop in the midst, evidently refusing to give way. Why should he give way? Was he not also a peer? Moreover, he had stopped thus late, long after his Episcopal brethren had all departed, on purpose to move the adjournment. He declined, as we could see—though we could not hear—to give way. Meanwhile the poor Lord Chancellor, who had been on the woolsack eight mortal hours, and must have been almost jaded to death, one would think, sat erect, calm, and imperturbable as our well-known friend, Patience on a monument. But see, the stately Bishop slightly bends his head. He has given way, then. Yea, he has given way. "I move that the debate be adjourned," said Lord Granville; "That the debate be now adjourned," says the Lord Chancellor; and then *exeat omnes*. In two minutes the gas was turned off, and the brilliant scene, like an unsubstantial pageant, vanished. This Bishop Selwyn, readers, is a remarkable man. He is brother of Lord Justice Selwyn, and for twenty-five years was Bishop of New Zealand, where he did some remarkable things. It was to him that Sydney Smith, when these two were dining together, just before the Bishop went to his diocese, said, "Bishop, you must eat a good dinner, for when you get to New Zealand there will be nothing but cold man for you."

### A RACE AGAINST TIME.

One more scene, and this shall be positively the last. It is Friday night; Lord Cairns is on his legs, uncoiling his long chain of logical reasoning against the bill. The House listened attentively, but was not much moved. The learned Lord may convince his audience, but he rarely excites them. Whilst he was thus uncoiling the chain, there was a rustle in the Commons' Gallery and at the bar, and suddenly the members of the Lower House, who were present to the number of at least a hundred, rose and quickly vanished. Whilst they were listening to the learned Lord they had heard the tinkling of their division bell, or the cry of division fell upon their ears, and hence this sudden movement. And if you, reader, had been stationed at the door of the House of Commons, whence one can see all along the corridor leading to the Lords, you would have seen a very strange sight. Along that corridor, 150 yards or more in length, a hundred men were racing against time. The young members came at a rattling speed; the older men had, *ex necessitate*, to move at a slower pace; but all were running at their full speed. The young ones came in as fresh as four-year-olds; the older and those who were fat and scant of breath as they arrived at the goal showed signs of distress. The time

was two minutes from the turning of the sand-glass; but this time is not strictly adhered to. The Sergeant-at-Arms stands at the door, and, if a member be in sight making reasonable haste, it must not be shut till said member arrives.

## Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, JUNE 18.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

#### THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

EARL RUSSELL, who resumed the adjourned debate (the Bishop of Lichfield having waived his right in the noble Lord's favour), after alluding to the interest he had always taken in the religious question in Ireland, said that he rejoiced that it had now been taken up in a befitting manner by a Minister who had been able to awaken in the people of England a sentiment of justice towards Ireland. All the defenders of the Irish Church had ingeniously avoided touching on the one weak point in their case that had been presented to their consideration—namely, that three-fourths of the people of Ireland are Roman Catholics, and that of the remaining fourth only one half belong to the Established Church. Earl Russell enlarged upon this strange disparity, and showed that it was no new thing. He believed that no religion was so good as the Protestant; but still it should not be forced on a people unwilling to adopt it. We had given the attempt to force it on the Irish people a long trial; why continue it? We owed some reparation to the Catholics of Ireland for the many solemn promises we had made to them and deliberately broken. Upon the question of the decision of the country, he considered that the general election, which returned a majority of 114 in favour of the bill, was decisive; and he illustrated this part of his argument by reference to the experiences of the Administration of which he was a member at the date of the first Reform Bill. He called upon their Lordships to emulate the prudence which the Duke of Wellington exhibited in that crisis. In conclusion, he replied to the objection that the House of Commons would not accept amendments, by remarking that if the attempt were not made there would be no opportunity of ascertaining whether alterations were practicable; and he also urged that the peace and tranquillity of Ireland depended upon the passing of the bill.

The Duke of ABERCORN attributed the measure to the party exigencies of one man, whom he characterised as a dangerous leader. He contended that the Roman Catholic laity had shown no feeling in favour of the bill; that the present value of the rent charge did not accrue from the original value of the tithes, but was the fruit of good government; and that, while the Roman Catholic Church would be strengthened by the change, the Protestant prelates would sink to the position of private Dissenting ministers. He predicted that, as a consequence, Protestantism would be annihilated in several parts of the country, and that there would grow up an intense hatred between the two religious parties.

The Duke of ARGYLL defended himself against the strictures of Lord Salisbury, and argued that the resolutions passed last year pointed distinctly to disendowment as well as disestablishment. The agitation against the Irish Church was due not to Mr. Gladstone or Mr. Bright, but to a sense of justice which pervaded the mind of the nation. The Opposition had no policy to substitute for that which the Government had proposed. Referring to the speech of the Bishop of Peterborough, he protested against the charge of disloyalty which had been fastened upon the great majority of the people of Ireland, and averred that such language came from the ancient spirit of Protestant ascendancy. It was said that the property of the Church was inviolable, but yet the Commission proposed to disendow congregations of less than forty persons. In answer to Lord Russell's argument that there should be a general endowment of sects in Ireland, the Duke considered that it was an unreasonable doctrine that every man should be called upon to pay for every other man's religion. He quoted a saying of Lord Russell's, that the aristocracy of this country were strong in the memory of important services, and made the comment that we could not live upon the memory of the dead.

The Bishop of LICHFIELD, as an old member of his order, although a young member of the House, objected both to the principle and the details of the bill. In the course of a discursive speech he referred to some of his New Zealand reminiscences, observing that in that colony the three English races live together on the most friendly terms. He intimated that "leveling-up" was preferable to disestablishment, and incidentally he expressed approval of Mr. Bright's land scheme.

Lord WESTBURY, while declaring that he should support the second reading of the bill, expressed his total disagreement with the measure, and inveighed against "that fortuitous concurrence of intellectual atoms which was known as her Majesty's Government." He, too, was in favour of disendowment or disestablishment, but of a division of the property of the Church between Episcopalians, Roman Catholics, and Presbyterians. He criticised in sarcasm the terms several of the legal aspects of the bill; and said, although he should vote for it as an act of justice to the Irish people, there was hardly any part of it with which he agreed.

The LORD CHANCELLOR vindicated the consistency of the opinions which he had entertained on this subject for a period of forty years. Having disposed of the allegation that the bill was contrary to the oath of the Sovereign, he dealt with the charge of sacrilege, which he considered had been effectually answered by the speech of the Bishop of St. David's. He denounced the penal laws, and exposed the part which the Irish Church had taken in the passing of those laws. He defended the voluntary principle, and explained the law with regard to corporate property, the control of which, as he showed by examples, was vested in Parliament.

Lord CAIRNS then wound up the debate as the leader of the Opposition; and Lord GRANVILLE having at considerable length summed up the arguments in favour of the bill, and replied to the speeches of those who opposed it, the House, amid great excitement, proceeded to a division.

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Majority for the second reading .. .. . 33

The result was followed by loud and prolonged cheering.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

#### THE FLYING SQUADRON.

At the evening sitting, Sir J. HAY put a series of questions to the First Lord of the Admiralty respecting the flying squadron about to proceed to Japan and the Pacific. Mr. CHILDERS explained that the squadron was to consist of six vessels only—the Liverpool, the Indignation, the Liffey, the Scilly, the Barossa, and the Phoebe—all wooden ships; and that, although the complement of men and boys was to be 2550 (inasmuch as 3363 seamen, whose terms of service on foreign stations had expired, were to be brought home by it on its return) the defensive strength of the country would thus be increased instead of diminished.

#### THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The further consideration of the Bankruptcy Bill was then resumed in Committee at the 130th clause, which relates to the compensation to be awarded to the existing Commissioners for the loss of their offices. But, after some discussion, and in accordance with what seemed to be the general feeling of the House, the clause was postponed, in order that another might be brought up calculated to meet the cases of clerks whose length of service or state of health entitled them to more favourable consideration.

#### IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT, &c.

The Imprisonment for Debt Bill, a corollary of the preceding measure, was next committed, and the House was occupied in discussing the question whether its provisions should be extended to small as well as large debtors until the time for suspending debatable subjects arrived, when the Chairman left the chair. Subsequently the Insolvent Debtors and Bankruptcy Repeal Bill, the third of the series of Government measures connected with bankruptcy reform, was read the second time.

#### THE FRENCH TREATY.

The House met again at nine o'clock, and on the order for going into Committee of Supply Mr. S. HILL moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the commercial treaty with France, as it especially affects the silk manufacture in this country. After a discussion, the motion was negatived on a division by 155 to 101.

#### THE ENDOWED SCHOOLS BILL.

The Endowed Schools Bill was read the third time and passed. The Fines and Fees Collection Bill was read the second time, as was the High Constables' Office Abolition Bill.

### MONDAY, JUNE 21.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

EARL GREY gave notice of his intention to move the omission from the preamble of the Irish Church Bill of the following words:—"But not for the maintenance of any Church or clergy or other ministry, nor for the teaching of religion. And it is further expedient that the said property, or the proceeds thereof, should be appropriated mainly to the relief of unavoidable calamity and suffering, yet so as not to cancel or impair the obligations now attached to property under the Acts for the relief of the poor."

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

#### ALL SAINTS', BISHOPSGATE.

A rather spirited discussion took place on the third reading of the All Saints' District (Bishopsgate-street) Bill, which proposed to merge the district of All Saints, which has no church, and a church congregation of but fourteen persons, in the adjoining district of St. Botolph, for all purposes of spiritual ministrations. The Recorder, Mr. W. H. Smith, the Solicitor-General, Sir L. Palmer, and Lord Sandon opposed the bill; and Mr. Gilpin, Mr. Dodson, Mr. Crawford, and Mr. Bruce spoke in favour of it. It passed ultimately on a division by a majority of 59.



## THE IRISH ORANGEMEN.

Sir J. GRAY called attention to an invitation to the Orangemen of Ireland to assemble on July 12, which had been issued by a member of the House (Mr. W. Johnston), and asked whether the Government would take measures to preserve the peace.

Mr. FORSTER gave the required assurance, regretting at the same time that the Orangemen should assemble in such a manner every year as to make it necessary to watch them with an armed force.

## ASSESSED RATES BILL.

On the motion for going into Committee on the Assessed Rates Bill, Mr. Henley raised a short preliminary discussion by recommending that the operation of the measure should be confined to Parliamentary boroughs, seeing that it was there alone that any inconvenience was felt from the existing mode of assessment. Mr. Hibbert concurred in the suggestion, in case the Government were not prepared to repeal the Small Tenements Act. Sir M. Beach took the same view of the matter; but Mr. Goschen, who had charge of the bill, objected, on the ground that all the amendments on the paper were based upon the theory that the bill was to be of general application. Subsequently the House went into Committee, and proceeded with the consideration of the clauses, with which some progress was made.

## TUESDAY, JUNE 22.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

## AMENDMENTS ON THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

Lord SHAFTESBURY gave notice that, in the event of the secularisation of the surplus property of the Irish Church being affirmed in Committee on the Government bill, he should move that it be treated as a fund for granting small loans to the peasantry of Ireland at a moderate rate of interest on adequate security. He further intimated that, in considering the clauses of the measure relating to the commutation of the life interests of the clergy, regard should be had to their greater longevity.

## APPLAUSE IN THE GALLERIES.

Lord ROMILLY, in accordance with a formal notice on the paper, drew attention to the demonstrations of applause, by the clapping of hands and stamping of feet, which had proceeded from the Strangers' Gallery in the course of the debates on the Irish Church last week. Regarding them as unseemly and indecorous exhibitions, disrespectful to their Lordships' House, though having no importance in themselves, the noble Lord observed that, unless the practice was stopped at the outset, it might ultimately be impossible to check it.

Lord GRANVILLE, after some humorous allusions to particular incidents occurring in the debate, said that he had since communicated with an eminent dignitary of the Church who had rendered himself conspicuous by his plaudits on the occasion, and received a charming letter in reply, accompanied by a present of books written on the debates of last year on the same subject. In future, he added, the officers of the House would be instructed to act with greater vigilance in putting a stop to any objectionable demonstrations of that sort referred to by his noble friend.

Lord CAIRNS agreed that the practice was extremely improper; and excited great amusement by suggesting as a reason for it that it had probably arisen from the exuberant "John Bullism" of some of the strangers who were present.

The Marquis of SALISBURY recommended, as a practical remedy against the recurrence of a scene so new and unprecedented in that House, that their Lordships should lay aside their usual jealousy of the woolsack, and intrust the Lord Chancellor, as Speaker, with the power of preserving order. After some further discussion the matter dropped.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## THE ARREST OF MURPHY AT BIRMINGHAM.

Mr. BRUCE, in answer to Mr. Greene, explained the circumstances of Murphy's arrest. No information was laid in the case, but the Mayor was so firmly persuaded that Mr. Murphy's presence at the meeting would cause a riot that he ordered the police to arrest him if he entered the hall. In reply to further questions by Mr. Greene and Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Bruce said that he was merely giving the Mayor of Birmingham's reasons, not attempting to justify them.

## THE ADMIRALTY.

Mr. CHILDERS, in reply to Lord H. Lennox, said that the re-organisation of the Admiralty was not yet completed. Up to the present time fifty-two clerks, whose salaries amounted to £20,250, had received their discharge, and of these forty had actually left. The salaries would ultimately be reduced by £23,000, and still greater reductions would follow the revision of other establishments.

## SITE OF THE LAW COURTS.

On the motion of Mr. GLADSTONE, the second reading of the New Law Courts Bill was postponed for a month, until the Select Committee for which he moved had reported.

## BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The House then went into Committee on the Bankruptcy Bill. Clauses up to 131 were agreed to with verbal amendments, and a number of new clauses were inserted. A proposal of Mr. Gregory, relative to the payment of Sheriff's fees, was defeated on a division; as was an amendment by Mr. Whitwell, framed with the view of bringing farmers and graziers within the category of traders. The preamble of the bill was then agreed to, and the bill passed through Committee. The report will be taken on Friday.

## ADMINISTRATION OF THE POOR LAW.

Mr. RATHBONE directed attention to the defects in the administration of the poor law, which, he contended, had proved a complete failure in the large towns, as he showed by reference to statistics connected with the growth and cost of pauperism at Liverpool and other populous communities. With a view to a remedy, he argued that a closer and more harmonious correspondence between the central and local poor-law authorities, and, in consequence, a more uniform and efficient system of parochial administration would be established, and the incidence of local taxation would be safely rectified if, as in the case of education, grants, conditional on efficiency, were made from national sources, through the medium of the Poor-Law Board. By this means he believed that taxation would be more just and administration more effective; the sick poor be better cared for, and indigent and criminal paupers checked in the endeavour to prey upon the public, and the management more economically conducted.

The hon. member moved a resolution in accordance with these views, which was seconded by Mr. DIXON; but, on the suggestion of Mr. GLADSTONE, the motion was ultimately withdrawn.

## WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The second reading of the Money Laws (Ireland) Bill, the object of which was to assimilate the monetary system of Ireland to that of England by abolishing the issue of one-pound notes and substituting a gold currency, was moved by Mr. Delahanty, according to whom it was the only panacea for the evils of Ireland, Fenianism inclusive. The proposal gave rise to some discussion, in the course of which the Chancellor of the Exchequer condemned it as having neither a single practical nor theoretical argument in its favour, and said that, if carried out, it would have the effect of withdrawing three millions and a quarter from the circulation of Ireland. Ultimately the order was discharged and the bill withdrawn.

The Medical Officers' Superannuation (Ireland) Bill was read the second time, on the motion of Dr. BRADY, upon the understanding that clauses should be introduced in Committee to bring the measure within the restrictions contained in the Act of 1865 for enabling the guardians of unions to grant superannuation allowances to permanent officers.

Mr. McLAGAN moved the second reading of his Game-Law Amendment Bill, and a debate followed on the relative merits of the several Scotch game-law measures now before the House. Speaking on behalf of the Government, the Lord Advocate observed that, after the strong expression of the views of the constituency on the subject at the last election, the Government felt bound to deal with the matter, and intended to bring in a bill next Session. On receiving this assurance Mr. McLagan consented to withdraw the measure; and the two bills of Lord Elcho and Mr. Loch, which stood next on the paper for second reading, were postponed until July 28.

The Seeds Adulteration Bill was, on the motion of Mr. Welby, ordered for reference to a Select Committee; the Poor-Law Union Loans Bill, and the Companies Clauses Act (1863) Amendment Bill were passed their final stages; and the Joint-Stock Companies Arrangement Bill went through Committee.

Mr. H. B. Sheridan obtained leave to bring in a bill to establish a uniform system of measurement in the sale of corn and other grain; and Lord Sandon a bill to amend the law concerning the appointment of deputies by stipendiary magistrates.

## THURSDAY, JUNE 24.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Metropolitan Local Management Acts Amendment Bill and the Justices of the Peace Qualifications Bill were withdrawn.

## THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

Lord LIFFORD gave notice of his intention in Committee on this bill to move an amendment, the effect of which would be to relieve glebe houses from debt, and to increase the extent of glebe lands, giving twenty-five acres to the Presbyterians, and twenty-five to the Roman Catholics.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## THE RAID UPON BETTING-HOUSES.

Mr. EVKYN asked the Home Secretary by what authority the police have been instructed to take legal proceedings against certain commission agents brought before Sir Thomas Henry on Saturday last; whether these proceedings were based on the 1st or the 3rd section of the Act of 1853; and how far the interpretation which has been now put upon these sections will affect other establishments where betting is carried on?

Mr. BRUCE said the police had acted with his full consent and approbation.

tion. The arrest was made on no particular section, but upon the whole of the Act of 1853; and, as no decision had as yet been given, he could not say how far other betting establishments would be affected.

## THE PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS (SCOTLAND) BILL.

Sir R. ANSTRUTHER asked the First Lord of the Treasury if he could fix a day for the second reading of the Parochial Schools (Scotland) Bill?

Mr. GLADSTONE said it would be necessary to postpone the measure for some time. He had no wish whatever, in saying this, to undervalue the importance of the bill, which he hoped would become law.

## THE ASSESSED RATES BILL.

The House then went into Committee on this bill.

Mr. V. HARCOURT, in a lengthy speech, called attention to the fact that no provision was made for securing the vote of the occupier if the compounding owner had neglected to pay the rate. He moved an amendment to provide that the owner should be entitled, after having paid the rent, to all rights of franchise, notwithstanding the default of the owner.

Mr. GOSCHEN said that if they adopted the amendment they would have to repeal the ratepaying clauses in the case of the occupier whose rates had not been compounded for. The case stood thus:—The rates due on Jan. 5 were required to be paid before August; but if they were not paid on June 20 the occupier would pay them himself, deducting the amount from the rent.

Several members pointed out that, although pledged to a repeal of the ratepaying clauses, they could not support a plan which did so in the case of the compound householder only.

Mr. GLADSTONE hoped the whole question of the ratepaying clauses would not be opened, as the bill would be thereby endangered, the object of the bill being to relieve those who had been made ratepayers compulsorily by the operation of the bill of 1867.

Mr. V. HARCOURT must divide the House, as he felt that otherwise injustice would be committed.

After a short remonstrance from Mr. GOSCHEN, the amendment was negatived by 291 to 42.

Several verbal amendments were made to the bill, and some new clauses proposed by Mr. Goschen were added to, after which the bill passed through Committee.

## CIVIL OFFICES (PENSIONS) BILL.

On the order of the day for this bill, as amended, to be considered,

Mr. FAWCETT moved a clause providing that the application for a pension for a political appointment should be accompanied with a declaration that the applicant had given up his profession or other employment to take the situation, and that he was not able to return to it in consequence of having taken it, and had no means of gaining a livelihood.

Mr. GLADSTONE appealed to the hon. member not to press the amendment, as it would greatly embarrass the measure.

Mr. FAWCETT, after a short discussion, withdrew it.

Some clauses were added by Mr. GLADSTONE, and the bill, as amended, was agreed to.

The Greenwich Hospital Bill, after some discussion, passed through Committee.

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## THE MAYOR AND THE MARTYR.

MR. MATTHEW ARNOLD has often complained of the "cruelty" with which his "countrymen" treat his social criticisms; but a sop has reached him at last. Writing about that miserable agitator, Murphy, at the time when Mr. Gathorne Hardy was at the Home Office, Mr. Arnold (in an essay originally printed in the *Cornhill Magazine*, but afterwards reproduced in a book entitled "Culture and Anarchy") wrote in terms of bitter complaint that Murphy should be protected from violence by the Mayor of Birmingham, instead of being peremptorily shut up—although he was not saying anything contrary to the law. "I will carry out my lectures," said the wretched Murphy, "if they walk over my body as a dead corpse, and I say to the Mayor of Birmingham that he is my servant whilst I am in Birmingham, and as my servant he must do his duty and protect me."

This was perfectly true, so long as the lecturer was saying nothing illegal, however indiscreet his words might be. But Mr. Arnold proceeded to comment upon the speech in this manner:—"Touching and beautiful words, which find a sympathetic chord in every British bosom!" We only wish it were so. If it were the fact that every British bosom responded to the doctrine that it is the right of every citizen to speak his mind, the right of no other citizen to resent his doing so, and the duty of the magistrate to protect his freedom of utterance, we should have no Murphy riots, though we might have a Murphy. That man's notion of "freedom" is not worth a button who cannot patiently hear any language whatever applied to his opinions, and trust to his right of reply for the bringing out of the truth. On this occasion Mr. Gathorne Hardy said:—"I do not think the lecturer is to be deprived, I do not think anything I have stated could justify the inference that he is to be deprived, of the right of protection . . . because the language was not language which afforded grounds for a criminal prosecution." This seemed half ludicrous and half horrible to Mr. Arnold, who thus wound up his ironical comments:—"No; not to be silenced by Mayor, or Home Secretary, or any authority on earth, simply on their notions of what is discreet and reasonable."

To affirm that any Mayor, Home Secretary, or other functionary ought to have the right of "silencing" people simply because he thinks that they are in the habit of saying unreasonable or indiscreet, is, in the eyes of simple-minded people, just to affirm the doctrine of the right of the State to persecute without limit; and the demand has over and over again been made of Mr. Arnold, How do you escape this consequence? But the oracle has ever been dumb—not a word of explanation has it vouchsafed in reply to the reiterated questions, How are we to be sure that we have got your precious "right reason" embodied in the State? How are we to make sure that, when we "silence" some one, we are not silencing the very person whom it most concerns us to allow to speak? But, though the oracle has

been dumb when challenged, its previous utterances have not, perhaps, been fruitless. At all events, we read in a Democratic contemporary, in connection with Mr. H. A. Bruce's replies to Mr. Greene in the House of Commons, the following sentences:—"The member for Bury St. Edmunds, with a perseverance worthy of a better cause, once more pressed the Home Secretary for chapter and verse of the Act of Parliament under which Murphy was arrested at Birmingham. And Mr. Bruce confessed that he could not discover that the Mayor of Birmingham had acted under any statute, but he appeared to have acted on the sound maxim that the safety of the people is the supreme law. Most people will agree that this maxim, applied to such a case as Murphy's, is as good as the best statute in the world. If there is certain reason for believing that the entry of a given person into a hall will breed bloody and destructive riot, any public officer would fail in his duty who should not order the arrest of such a person attempting to make his entry. . . . And this is quite bottom enough to content rational citizens, who know how to enjoy the liberty which Mr. Murphy knows only how to abuse."

How often have we said that Democracy is not necessarily Liberalism! In the above passage we have Mr. Arnold's doctrine applied in all its nakedness. Mr. Bruce distinctly declined to "attempt to justify" the Mayor of Birmingham for arresting Murphy; but our democratic contemporary goes so far as to lay it down that the *salus populi suprema lex* "applied to such a case as Murphy's is as good as the best statute in the world, and that any magistrate would fail in his duty who did not" act, in a similar case, as the Mayor of Birmingham did in this.

Now, let us be clearly understood. We do not for a moment regret any of the chances of war which happen to shut up Murphy or people like him—taking them simply as chances of war. Agitators of the stamp of this pestilent fellow, besides the immediate harm they do, bring damage upon moderate advocacy, and discredit whatever portion of truth there may be on their side. We may concur, then, with a truly Liberal morning contemporary in saying, first, that the case was one in which the Home Secretary might well turn his blind eye to the interference of the Mayor of Birmingham; and, secondly, and decidedly, that we must not allow this kind of thing to pass without comment. Magistrates are not to make law, much less to extemporise it; they are to administer laws made for them. And if we are to admit as a principle that a magistrate may arrest and imprison an obnoxious man—say a firebrand as bad as you please—because he believes the presence of that man at a given place may lead to a disturbance, where on earth are we to stop? It is all very well just now, with peace in our borders, a watchful press, and a responsible Parliament. But awkward things might happen even now, when Parliament was not sitting; and, in times of violent excitement, the principle would be dangerous in the extreme. We acquiesce at present in what has happened, because no one cares to defend Murphy; but it may yet appear that more harm than good has been done; that it would have been better if the Mayor had kept within the law of England; and, in fact, that the Orange party may take revenges to which a disturbance would have been a very cheap affair. In the meanwhile great indeed is the guilt of men like Murphy, who force upon us these conflicts of law and feeling.

## THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

## AMENDMENTS TO BE MOVED IN COMMITTEE.

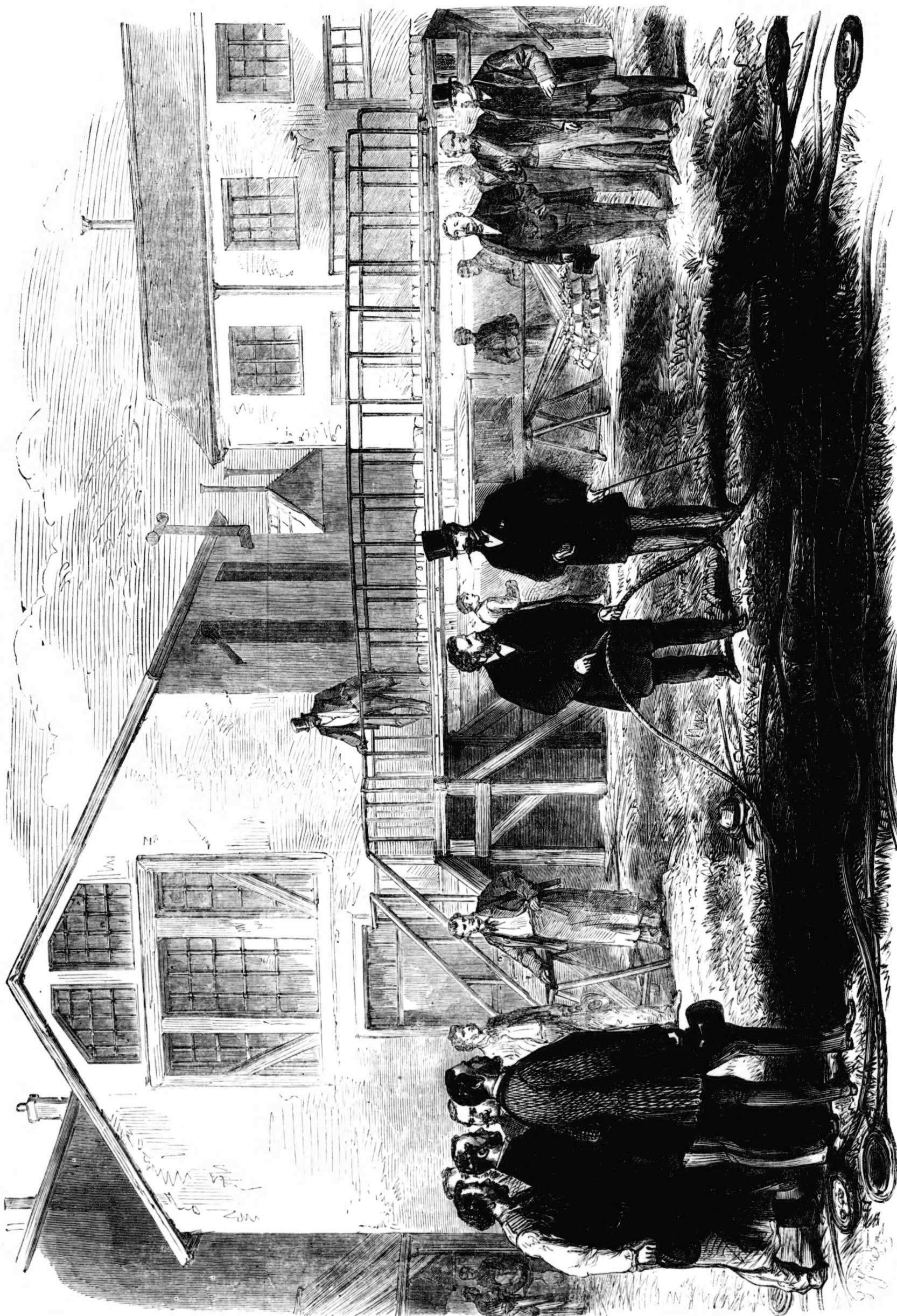
BY LORD COLCHESTER.—To add to clause 13, "and the persons who from time to time shall exercise and discharge archiepiscopal or episcopal functions in the said Church shall be permitted to assume and use titles in respect of the districts or places within which they exercise such functions without incurring any penalty by law attaching to persons assuming ecclesiastical titles in respect of any place or district without being by law thereunto authorised."

BY LORD ROMILLY.—Clause 21, page 9, line 12, at end of clause, "Provided always that in all cases where any point of doctrine or discipline of the Church of England shall come into question and be decided by any of the civil courts in Ireland, the appeal shall lie to her Majesty in Council in England, and not to the House of Lords."

BY EARL RUSSELL.—Clause 68, line 26, after "applied" insert these words:—"to the benefit of the Irish people: And whereas it is desirable to satisfy as far as possible, upon principles of equality as between the several religious denominations in Ireland, all just and equitable claims: And whereas provision has been made in the foregoing parts of this Act to satisfy the just and equitable claims of the representative body of the present Established Protestant Church of Ireland, in respect to churches, graveyards, ecclesiastical residences and glebe lands. And whereas the Presbyterian Church in Ireland and Roman Catholic Church in Ireland have just and equitable claims, such property shall be applied—1. To the building of churches or chapels, the building or purchase of ecclesiastical residences, and the purchase or grant of glebe lands (not exceeding thirty acres) attached to each such residence to the Presbyterian Church and clergy in Ireland; 2. To the building of churches or chapels, the building or purchase of ecclesiastical residences, and the grant of glebe lands, not exceeding thirty acres, attached to each such residence to the Roman Catholic Church and clergy of Ireland: (3.) To the purchase or grant of lands when applied for by petition of the inhabitants of any parish or parishes for the purpose of graveyards for Protestants of all denominations and members of the Roman Catholic Church. And be it enacted that at the end of ten years, when the Commission hereby created shall expire, any surplus which the Commissioners may report to her Majesty to be still remaining may be applied in the manner hereinafter directed."

BY THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.—In the event of the secularisation of the surplus revenues having been affirmed, to move that all the paragraphs numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, under clause 68, page 31, be omitted, and clauses be substituted to provide that such surplus be treated as a fund for the granting of small loans, at a moderate interest and on adequate security, to the peasantry of Ireland. To insert clauses whereby in the commutation of life interests consideration may be given to the greater longevity of the clergy.





VISIT OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON TO THE WIRE-ROPE FACTORY OF M. BOUVIER.



### CAPTAIN STONER'S APPARATUS FOR SAVING LIFE AT SEA.

THERE has recently been exhibited opposite the river terrace of Cremorne Gardens, and in the lower lake at the Crystal Palace, an invention which has excited no little interest and admiration. This was Captain J. B. Stoner's apparatus for saving life at sea in case of shipwreck. It was repeatedly exhibited in the sea off Havre last summer, at the time of the great Maritime Exhibition, under the patronage of the French Government. Some notice, and an illustration, of these experiments appeared in our pages at the time. The inventor, Captain Stoner, is an officer of the Federal army of the United States; and his representative or agent now in London is Mr. Craddock, also an American, who is accompanied by his wife; both Mr. and Mrs. Craddock performing, in public, the operation of putting on this apparatus, and floating with great ease and comfort, by means of it, either in still water or amidst the roughest waves. The apparatus is a dress which may be worn above the ordinary clothes, and consists, firstly, of a large flexible cork belt, or vest, to be fastened round the chest; secondly, of an indiarubber garment, made in one piece, covering the whole person from head to foot. This has no openings, except one at the neck, through which, being elastic, the legs and body, with the arms, can be introduced; and openings for the two hands, at the ends of the sleeves, but clasping the wrists so tightly that not a drop of water can get in. There is a hood behind the neck to cover the head, with a flap under the chin, supported by small air-tubes, to guard the face from splashing waves. The whole is fastened to the body by a strap round the waist and by braces over the shoulders. The feet, where the covering of indiarubber is thick and strong, are further protected by metallic shoes, weighted so as to keep the body in an upright position. For the hands there is a pair of propellers, to act like the web-feet of water-fowl in swimming; each of these instruments has an expanding and contracting framework, so made as to present, when paddled with in a backward direction, a broad concave surface against the water behind, thereby driving the person forward; but folding up again when his hand is brought to the front, and thus offering the least resistance to his progressive motion. These propellers, paddles, or fins, are made of canvas stretched upon wire, and might, of course, be available for swimming without the indiarubber floating apparatus. They are not, we believe, quite a new invention, for something of the kind was proposed by Benjamin Franklin a hundred years ago. The adventurer in Captain Stoner's buoyant suit of attire is attended by a very useful and agreeable companion for a prolonged stay alone upon the surface of the sea, at a distance from land or ship; this is a tin case or box, float upon the water, attached to his arm by a cord. Its lower compartment holds six quarts of good fresh water or any other wholesome beverage, with a small flexible tube and mouth-piece by which to drink it; the upper compartment may be stored with biscuits and sandwiches, sausages, or Liebig's pre-



CAPTAIN STONER'S APPARATUS FOR SAVING LIFE AT SEA.

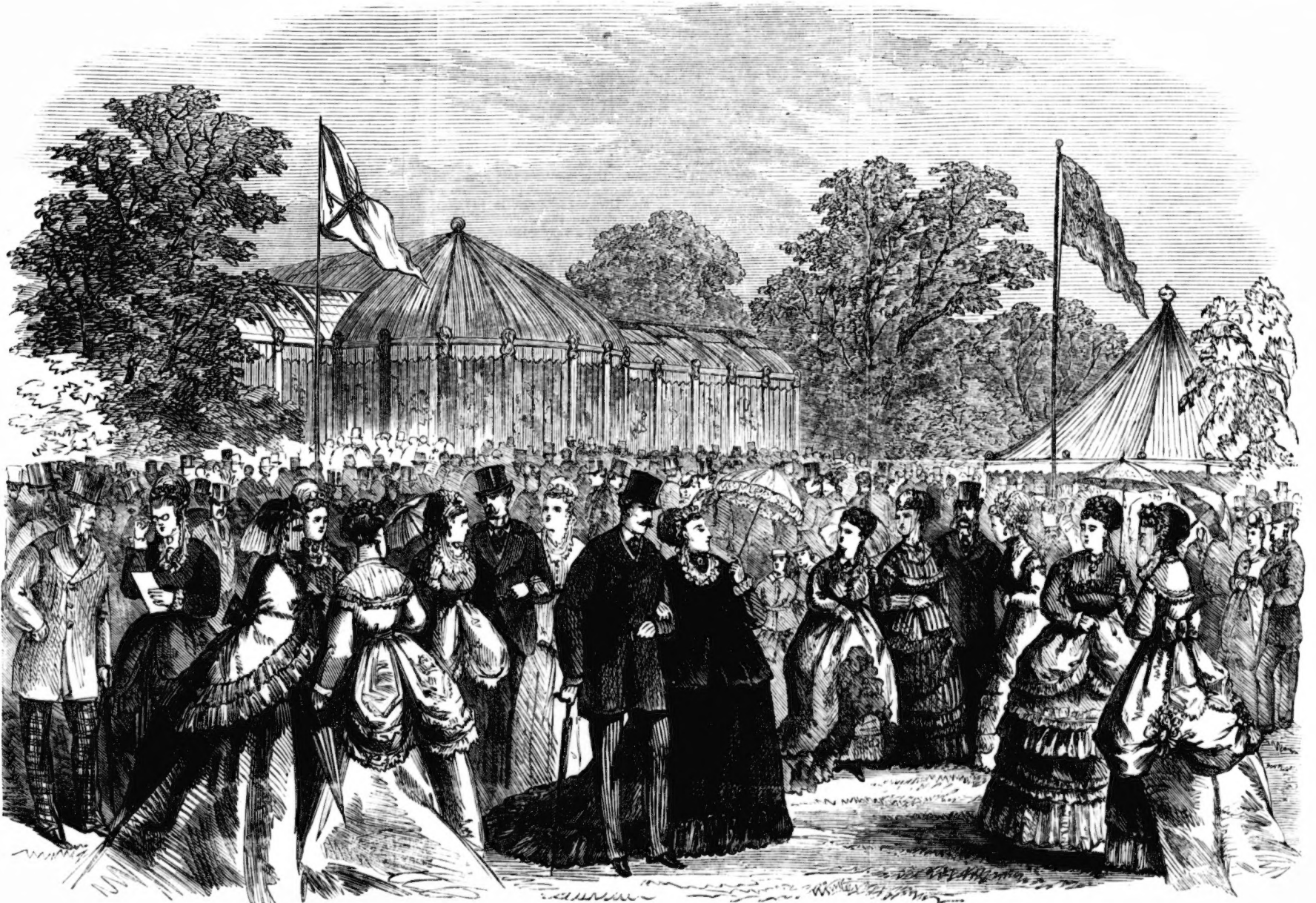
served essence of meat, a flask of brandy, some tobacco, or anything else to keep a man alive for a week. Or he may have a loaded revolver to kill sharks and pirates; a book to beguile the weary time; and, more especially, a box of lucifers and a few Bengal lights or Roman candles, to make signals of distress by night. For a similar purpose also is this floating cupboard surmounted by a little mast or staff, with a flag to attract attention. The flag displayed in the late exhibitions was a red one, inscribed "Eureka;" but a small lamp would be substituted in the hours of darkness. Mr. and Mrs. Craddock only took three minutes and a half to attire themselves in the complete floating dress, and to jump from a barge into the river at Cremorne. Vanishing for one moment beneath the water, they promptly reappeared, as secure and comfortable as if they sat in two chairs upon shore. Their floating cupboard was opened; they ate some

lunch, and drank a glass of beer or wine; Mr. Craddock smoked his cigar, while his wife amused herself with a newspaper; they fired pistols, showed all the day and night signals, and made themselves quite at home—as they did last year, with two companions, nine miles out at sea, and, upon one occasion, at sea in the night. It is stated by Mr. Craddock that the buoyant power of a single set of this apparatus, which costs £7, is sufficient to hold up five persons—two can be sustained by the wearer of the waterproof dress, and the other two can hang on to the floating cupboard. The whole apparatus, except this cupboard, is packed into the size of a small carpet-bag, and weighs 22 lb.

### M. BOUTET'S WIRE CABLES AND BRIDGES.

THE subject of wire tramways seems to be receiving the attention of engineers simultaneously in France and England; and not only experiments, but actual constructions, have been already made in which cables of wire form the principal material for bridges where engineering difficulties are presented against tunneling or levelling. Between some of the Leicestershire stone quarries and a railway station three miles distant an endless wire rope, supported by a series of pulleys fixed to posts about 150 ft. apart, serves to carry the loads of stone in suspended boxes at the rate of six miles an hour, one end of the rope being passed round a Fowler's clip drum, worked by a portable steam-engine, which suffices to drive the rope at the rate of six miles an hour, and so convey 200 boxes, or ten tons, of stone for the entire journey of three miles every hour. Already the possibility of crossing the Channel on such a tramway is being discussed, and it is declared that a line of pillars might be sunk which would render the passage safe and commodious.

That the idea of constructing an international communication has not been abandoned may be gathered from the fact that, immediately after the elections, the Emperor of the French visited the works of M. Boutet, who still holds to the opinion that a railway suspension-bridge composed largely of wire cable may be constructed between Dover and Calais. His Majesty went privately, accompanied by General Folly, to the works of the Garde-Meubles, to inspect the plans for this proposed undertaking. The visit was quite unexpected; but M. Boutet was able to show the Emperor the model of the bridge, with the details of which he seemed to be already acquainted from his recollection of the plans he had inspected a few months ago. The Emperor mounted on the model and tested its firmness with his feet. He then entered into some examination of other models for bridges already in course of construction, and the wire cables prepared for similar work. He inquired particularly into the subject of the oxidation of the metal in the case of submarine cables, and was shown some old cables from the shrouds of a ship which, although they had long been subject to the action of sea-water, had scarcely been affected. His Majesty recommended a secure coating of gutta-percha for all



FÊTE AT THE ROYAL BOTANICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.



those portions of the cable which would be beneath the water. After inspecting various models and some completely constructed suspension-bridges, and entering into a long conversation on the subject of the proposed great bridge at St. Malo, his Majesty took his leave, having expressed his sincere gratification.

#### FETE AT THE ROYAL BOTANICAL GARDENS.

PRINCE TECK gave a special fête at the Royal Botanical Gardens, Regent's Park, on Wednesday, June 16, which brought together a very numerous and fashionable assemblage. The weather, although of a threatening character in the early part of the day, cleared up in the afternoon, and the visitors were enabled to enjoy the musical treat which had been provided for them, in the performances of the bands of the 1st and 2nd Life Guards, without being compelled to abandon a very delightful promenade. The tent containing Mr. Waterer's rhododendrons was crowded throughout the afternoon, and the exceeding beauty of the flowers, arranged as they were in the most artistic combinations, was greatly admired. There was also a general exhibition, including flowers and works of art pertaining for the most part to horticulture, and this also attracted crowds of admirers. Among the distinguished visitors who honoured the grounds with their presence during the afternoon were the Duchess of Cambridge, Prince and Princess Teck, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, the Prince and Princess de Joinville, the Count and Countess of Paris, the Duke and Duchess of Chartres, the Duke de Nemours, Princess Marguerite d'Orléans, the Duke and Duchess d'Alençon, Prince Hassan, Nawab Syed Aschur Ali Khan Bahadour, and Ali Ahmed Nawab Syed and suite, attended by Colonel Layard.

#### THE LOUNGER.

THERE was much uncertainty about the result of the division upon the Irish Church Bill to the very last. It was generally believed that the Government would have a majority; but the whips themselves were, within an hour or two of the close of the debate, not quite certain. It was known that the Conservative chiefs were running not to win—that is, they did not mean to win. Naturally, though, they would like to lose by a small majority; just as a jockey who rides at a race not to win—as some dishonest jockeys, acting upon the instructions of equally dishonest masters, often do—like to make it appear that he wished to win. Here, then, was the difficulty. The Conservatives, in their anxiety to lose by a small majority, might win against their will. I can assure you that neither Lord Bessborough, the Liberal whip, nor Lord Colville, the Conservative, could tell beforehand exactly what would happen; and when the majority was declared both were astonished. Lord Bessborough had not hoped for a majority so large, Lord Colville never intended to be so beaten. The truth is, that neither Lord Colville nor Lord Bessborough had imagined that the number of those who really wished to have the bill read the second time was so large. It is now questionable whether the Conservative chiefs could have won if they had been anxious to gain a victory. In short, as some think, this was a real victory, and not one gained by arrangement after all.

The bill, then, has been read a second time; and now, what next, and next? Well, my tips is that, before August, the bill will be the law of the land. Not, though, the bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill; that is not to be expected. Gladstone, when the bill passed into the hands of the Lords, could not have expected that. He passed the bill through the House of Commons without allowing his opponents to carry a single amendment. He cannot, and never did, expect that it would ultimately pass without change. Indeed, having prevented the Conservatives in the House of Commons from altering it, he can afford to allow the Lords to alter it—to a certain extent. Some of our lobby idlers think that the Lords will insist upon giving gables &c., to the Roman Catholics. Be sure that they will do no such thing. Such a proposal may—probably will—be made; but, if made, it will be defeated easily. What will happen has been thus shadowed forth by a very sagacious friend of mine. The Lords will make many amendments—one to allow the clergy in some parts of Ireland to keep the gables; another to pay the money voted for Maynooth out of the Consolidated Fund, and not out of the surplus; with others of less importance. Well, to these changes you will say the House of Commons will sternly object; and then, if the Lords be obstinate, the bill will be lost. But more experienced politicians than you or I say that, if the Conservative chiefs should make known their determination to refuse at all costs to give up these amendments, the Premier, rather than risk the loss of his bill, will advise the Liberal party to comply with these amendments; and in this he will act wisely. For if the bill, with these amendments, be carried, think what a victory the Prime Minister will have achieved! Nay, if disestablishment alone be carried—and that the Lords will consent to that, there cannot be a doubt—disestablishment, with only so much disendowment as is absolutely necessary to disestablishment—a work will have been accomplished that ten years ago the most sanguine young Radical never dreamed of seeing done in his life-time. On the whole, then, I think we may be sure that—all gloomy prophecies to the contrary, and the vapourings of blustering Orangemen notwithstanding—the bill will have received the Royal Assent, and members of both Houses may be on the moors, before Aug. 4.

The Lords mean, somehow—they have not determined how—to set their House in order; not with a view to death, but to more active and efficient life. First, they want a Speaker to keep them in order. The Lord Chancellor presides, but merely to put the questions. Beyond this he has really nothing to do. In the House of Commons, when a point of order arises it is settled by the Speaker, according to written law, or custom as strong as law. But when a point of order arises in the House of Lords, it must be settled by the Peers themselves, the Chancellor having no more authority than any other Lord. Nor can his Lordship, however flagrantly a peer may be out of order, call him to order. In the House of Commons, when a member is out of order, Mr. Speaker rises and calls out, "Order, order!" and at once the erring member must sit down; but "Order, order!" are words which never proceed from the Lord Chancellor's lips. If all the Lords were to be on their legs at once, the Lord Chancellor would sit silent on the woolsack. Nor does it appear that he has any power to preserve order amongst strangers at the bar. The duty to do this, it appears, belongs to the Usher of the Black Rod, who, sooth to say, does not do it. Here, then, is a change one would think absolutely necessary. Is there another Legislative Assembly in the world without a president empowered to keep order? If the dignity of the Church who clapped his hands in approbation and groaned when he disapproved had behaved so indecorously in the Commons, the Sergeant-at-Arms would have been down upon him in the twinkling of an eye; and if, after warning, the said dignity had repeated the offence, his reverence would have speedily found himself in custody. Clearly, their Lordships must have a Speaker. And why should not the Sergeant-at-Arms and his deputy, who have large salaries and apparently do nothing, keep order among the strangers as the Sergeant-at-Arms in the Commons does?

It will be fresh in the minds of most of your readers that a committee was formed some short time ago, with Lord Shaftesbury as president, and the Lord Mayor as vice-president, to take such steps as might be desirable to commemorate the nation's gratitude for services rendered by Thomas Wright, the prison philanthropist. As shown by the address issued by the executive committee, of which one of the members for South Lancashire, J. Snowden Hervey, Esq., is the chairman, there are to be at least three life-sized pictures illustrative of Mr. Wright's life and labours. The first of these pictures, "The Condemned Cell," painted by Mr. Charles Mercier, represents the prison philanthropist ministering to a convict under sentence of death. A more impressive subject it would be impossible to conceive. The com-

mittee have placed this picture in the hands of the engraver, it having been determined to present a copy of the engraving to every prison, ragged school, and reformatory in the kingdom. The picture itself is to be publicly presented, in the name of the subscribers, to the city of London on Thursday, July 1. The ceremonial is to take place in the Guildhall, under the auspices of the Lord Mayor and Court of Common Council. The presentation of the picture will, of course, devolve on the Earl of Shaftesbury, as president of the committee. As the attendance of distinguished personages who have exerted themselves for the reclamation of the criminal population has been invited, a very special interest will attach to the proceedings. The committee have also arranged to give a grand banquet to the prison philanthropist, on the evening of the same day, at the Freemasons' Tavern, which will be presided over by the Lord Mayor. The arrangements for the presentation and banquet are in the hands of a sub-committee, of which Mr. James Lord, of St. John's Lodge, Wandsworth-common, is the chairman.

#### THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

##### THE MAGAZINES.

Among magazines that I have not lately noticed, one, the little *Elizabethan*, is a periodical issued by the young gentlemen of the well-known Ipswich school. One is glad to see it kept up, and with spirit too, and it is to be hoped that it pays.

Our old friend *Aunt Judy* is as bright as ever. "Naughty Tom," by Alfred Scott Gatty, is a pretty child's song. On the whole, no magazine maintains its special characteristics better than this charming periodical for the young.

*Scientific Opinion* has just closed a volume. Its free correspondence is not the least interesting portion of its contents. But, as I have said before, its one fault appears to be that there is so much of it. However, no doubt each reader turns to his own specialty, and it is only a reviewer like myself, who has 1500 or 2000 pages before him at a stroke, that finds the matter excessive in quantity.

In the *Contemporary* the Rev. J. B. Mayor avows himself "a bigot to the old principle" of the essential diversity of sex, and maintains that education should by no means ignore such diversities. I heartily agree with him. But the difficulty is to give an air of vivacity or novelty to the arguments on our side of the question—the party of attack have here greatly the advantage of us. On the whole, it is useless arguing with men and women who maintain that the sexes are not essentially different. There is some fibre wanting in such reasons. If Mr. Mill and his supporters, male and female, had a little more social excitability, a little more humour, and a little more natural interest in the personal side of life, they would feel and see the absurdity of their position. The paper on the "Revision of the Dictionary," by the Rev. Augustus Henry, D.C.L., is not written before it was wanted. Mr. C. E. Appleton's article on Mr. Lecky's new book is very thoughtful and wide-awake. But it is surely unlikely even to incredulity that Mr. Lecky, who writes M.A. after his name, should spell idiosyncrasy *idiosyncrasy*, and entozoa *entozoa*. What Mr. Appleton has to say of asceticism is interesting, and in place; but, after all, who takes Mr. Lecky for a thinker? I believe also, Mr. Appleton, like a good many other people, makes out too much of "a case" for asceticism; in fact, treats scientifically a subject which will not admit of scientific apology. Such and such things are; very good—scrofula and theft are. But what is the use of dealing with them as if they were to be tolerated? I believe the ascetic tendency exists mainly in two types: people of very thin, pellucid natures, who never were thoroughly human at all—a class in which I should include men as diverse as Mr. Mill and Dr. Manning; and, secondly, people in whom strong religious feelings are united with a strong animal nature, in which there is a deep taint of pride and cruelty, so that the individual (Tertullian or Jerome, for instance) believes in a cruel and stingy deity, and naturally makes a personal vanity of self-conquest.

The *Fortnightly* contains an admirable paper by (the Hon.?) Lionel A. Tollemache, on "Literary Egotism." But it is by no means exhaustive. What may be called lyrical egotism in literature has always been and still is a considerable moral power. Mr. Huxley replies to Mr. Congreve in a paper which, at all events, proves his acquaintance with Comte. There appears to be a little eagerness on the Spencerian "side" generally to disavow all connection with the Comtian "side;" but perhaps this is to be accounted for by the fact that so much of the Comtian writings lends itself to just ridicule; by the fact that Positivism as a scientific mode or fashion may be supposed by Spencerian writers to tend to muddy certain springs of thought which Spencerians naturally wish to keep clear; and, not least, by the feeling that the dominant of the Comtian writings is an anti-scientific note. That, if my opinion were worth anything, I would say is my own opinion. Perhaps, also, the Spencerians fear their great master, Mr. Herbert Spencer, is neglected. It would be a pity to have that fear. The writer of these lines knows not a few people who share with him the opinion that Mr. Herbert Spencer is the greatest of living metaphysicians. I am noticing the *Fortnightly* without having it before me; but it is, in brief, a very good number.

#### THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

Mr. Tom Taylor's "new and original" drama called "Mary Warner" turns out to be simply an adaptation of a novel—"Margaret Meadows, a Tale for the Pharisees"—written some three or four years since by the author of "Shirley Hall." I have the facts of the case from the very best authority, and I am curious to know how Mr. Taylor reconciles them with the statement in the HAYMARKET bills that "Mary Warner" is a "new and original drama." "Mary Warner" belongs to a class of entertainment much more popular at the Surrey and Victoria than at the Haymarket. Mr. Taylor has brought very little of his great constructive skill to bear upon the work—it is as loose in construction as a piece can be. Mary Warner is the wife of a clever mechanic, who leaves his employment in consequence of a disagreement with his employers on the subject of his remuneration. At the same time a cashbox is missed from the counting-house; and, as some of the notes contained in it are found in Warner's possession, suspicion naturally falls upon him, and he is arrested. His devoted wife, believing her husband to be guilty, takes the charge upon herself and declares him to be innocent. She is taken into custody, her husband is released, and she receives a sentence of five years' penal servitude. After her liberation on a ticket of leave, she is again taken into custody on a charge of having stolen money from a gentleman; and this gentleman turns out to be no other than her husband (who has become an eminent engineer during her incarceration), and a recognition in the police court ensues in due course. Warner declares the prisoner to be innocent, and she is released. It then appears that neither Mary nor her husband is the thief who stole the cashbox; it was, in point of fact, stolen by one Bob Levitt, a dissipated fellow-workman of Warner, who left part of the proceeds of the robbery in Warner's possession in order, I suppose, that suspicion might fall on him. It will be seen that there is little in this story to distinguish it from five hundred other "domestic dramas" of the familiar Surrey school. Neither is there anything in the manner in which the piece is acted to raise it above the ordinary level of the school to which it evidently belongs. Miss Bateman's hard unsympathetic voice tells terribly against her in a part (that of the devoted wife, Mary Warner) which depends entirely upon a display of homely womanly affection. There was nothing to find fault with in her interpretation of the part, and at the same time there was little to raise it beyond the dead-level of commonplace. Mr. Howe, as the successful mechanic, and Mr. Kendal, as his scampish fellow-workman, had but few opportunities of exhibiting their respective merits. Miss Hill, however, played the part of a vain but good-hearted milliner (Bob Levitt's fiancée) with much spirit, and fully deserved the bouquet which was thrown to her and rudely snatched from her hands by Mr. Howe, and

presented by him to Miss Bateman, who had already received a floral tribute. The piece was received with every demonstration of satisfaction by a crowded audience, and Mr. Buckstone, in accordance with a time-honoured practice at this theatre, announced its repetition during the remainder of Miss Bateman's short engagement.

The new CHARING-CROSS THEATRE opened last Monday with a good bill, consisting of three pieces and a very fair stock company. It is a pretty little box, rather larger than the Strand and rather smaller than the Prince of Wales's. The decorations are very pretty, and the comfort of the audience has been carefully attended to. The *lever de rideau* is a slight operatic sketch by Mr. Carpenter and Mr. Hime, and is called "Coming of Age." It is absolutely devoid of plot, but the music is pretty and catching, although not particularly original. In the course of the opera an attempt was made to realise Frith's picture "Coming of Age," but the intention was lost upon the audience. The opera contains several ballads which are likely to become popular in drawing-rooms. The *piece de résistance* is a pretty little three-act drama by Mr. O. S. Cheltnam, and is called "Edendale." There is little or no originality in the story of the piece, which treats of the inconveniences that result from the separation of a devoted couple in consequence of a civil war, in which the gentleman sympathises with the side to which the lady is opposed. The gentleman, however, by certain acts of devotion to the interests of the young lady to whom he is attached (which savour, by-the-way, of treachery to his own flag), induces her to forego her political objections to him, and they are eventually reconciled. Whether the after life of a couple who hold such opposite views in the matter of politics, and who maintain their views so obstinately that they are induced to break off a contemplated marriage, is likely to be a happy one, will not be known until Mr. Cheltnam publishes a fourth and last act to his drama. The principal merit of the piece lies in the graceful dialogue in which Mr. Cheltnam has told his story. Miss Hughes, an invaluable actress, who has never, until now, held her proper position on the London stage, invested the character of the blooming Mrs. Vandeleur with a special charm; and Miss Ernstone and Miss Kathleen Irwin—both very clever and intelligent actresses, new to the London stage—distinguished themselves most favourably, Miss Ernstone as the young lady of strong political views, and Miss Irwin as a young Federal officer. Mr. Shore and Mr. Temple acquitted themselves satisfactorily, one as the political young lady's lover, the other as her brother—a gentlemanly Southerner. Mr. Temple deserves especial praise for his faithful portrait of a high-class American gentleman. The piece was very successful, and Mr. Cheltnam received the customary compliment. The last piece in the bill was "The Pretty Druidess," a burlesque on "Norma," by Mr. W. S. Gilbert; but with this I must deal another time.

#### OPENING OF SOUTHWARK PARK.

IN 1864 the Metropolitan Board of Works obtained Parliamentary power to form this Southwark Park. Some sixty-three acres of land, used as market-gardens, were selected as best suited for the purpose, being situated in the centre of the dense masses inhabiting the streets and roads adjoining Paradise-row, Rotherhithe, Deptford, Lower-road, and Rotherhithe New-road. This land was chiefly owned by Sir William Gomm, and the negotiations for its purchase were not finally completed until 1865. Since that time the authorities have been actively engaged in inclosing and laying out the ground. The cost of the freehold and leasehold interests has amounted to nearly £70,000, some sixty acres of the land having been purchased at an average of £911 per acre. Sixteen of the acres thus purchased will be devoted to building purposes in order to recoup the ratepayers for at least some portion of the total outlay which has been incurred in connection with the park. While £70,000 has been expended in the purchase of the land, only about £20,000 has been paid for the formation of roads, drainage, planting of trees, &c., so that no unnecessary money has been thrown away in this respect. Judging from the numbers who congregated on Saturday to witness the opening of the park, the people seemed to highly appreciate the boon which had been conferred upon them. The principal streets wore the gayest aspect, flags and bunting being displayed in all directions, and, in spite of the somewhat inclement state of the weather, most of those assembled seemed to be working classes who had put on their best attire in honour of the occasion. Shortly after half-past two o'clock the 10th and 23rd, or 4th Administrative Battalion of Surrey Rifle Volunteers, numbering between 400 and 500 men, marched into the park inclosure, and took up position as a guard of honour, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Payne. Near the grand entrance a platform had been erected, around which were accommodated the representatives of a number of vestries. The proceedings of the opening ceremony were then commenced, and were of a brief but appropriate character. In the first instance a procession was formed of the various official persons present, which proceeded round the park. At different spots trees in commemoration of the day's event were planted by the two members for the borough of Southwark (Mr. Layard and Mr. Locke), by Sir John Thwaites, and by Mr. C. Westerton. Addresses were then delivered to the assembled multitude. Sir John Thwaites declared, on behalf of the Metropolitan Board of Works, the park to be duly open to the public—an announcement which was received with loud cheers. He expressed his deep gratification that the time had arrived when the plot of ground on which they were assembled could be dedicated to the people of the surrounding district. He had long felt the necessity for a public park for the inhabitants of Southwark; and, now that that object had been attained, he had every confidence that the persons on whose behalf this large sum of money had been expended would show their appreciation by preserving the property thus appointed for their benefit and recreation. The fact of the park having been declared open was announced to the persons assembled outside by the firing of guns and the playing of the National Anthem. The gates of the inclosure were then thrown open, and thousands of persons at once rushed in, cheering with the utmost goodwill as they did so. After addresses from Mr. John Locke, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. Layard, the proceedings were brought to a close. If the numbers who visited the park on Sunday last are to be any comparative criterion of the numbers who will generally avail themselves of the advantages of Southwark Park, the money which has been expended by the Metropolitan Board of Works has been well applied, and not before the necessities of the district required it.

MR. LAMONT'S POLAR EXPEDITION.—The new steamer *Diana*, equipped for geographical explorations and scientific research in the Polar seas, which started a few weeks ago from Glasgow, is now reported at Hammerfest, near the North Cape of Norway. Her owner, Mr. James Lamont (late M.P.), author of "Seasons with the Sea-Horses" (in Spitzbergen), accompanied the expedition, and hopes to be able to approach more nearly to the North Pole than any previous explorer. All on board were in excellent health and spirits at the last account. Mr. Lamont has secured the services of Captain Iverson, an experienced whaler, as navigator; and is accompanied by an artist, Mr. Livesey, and by Dr. Charles E. Smith, of Kelveid, who is well known throughout the whaling service as the surgeon of the old steamer *Diana*, which was ice-bound in the Greenland seas for nearly fourteen months. It was chiefly owing to his exertions that the ship and the majority of the crew were ultimately preserved. Dr. Smith brought the *Diana*, almost water-logged, into the Shetland Islands, having on board the corpses of Captain Gravell and eight men. Several others died almost immediately on landing. It may be remembered that the Government signified their approbation of Dr. Smith's conduct by presenting to him, through the Board of Trade, with £50 worth of instruments. At the same time he received from the medical profession at Hull a silver inkstand, and from the townsmen a purse of 100 g's. The new *Diana* is fully provisioned for twelve months at least. In case of further detention an abundant supply of game at Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla can be safely reckoned on. In his former expedition to Spitzbergen Mr. Lamont shot sixty-one reindeer, weighing on the average 150 lb. each. Fuel may also be supplied by the immense accumulations of drift wood with which the shores of those regions are encumbered through the agency of the Gulf Stream.



## SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

HER MAJESTY intends to visit the camp at Aldershot early next month, probably on the 2nd or 3rd, and to be present at a grand review of all the troops.

THE Viceroy of Egypt arrived at Dover on Tuesday in the *Enchantress*, and reached Charing-cross station at about five o'clock. He was received by the Prince of Wales, and conducted to Buckingham Palace. A guard of honour was provided, but reached the terminus too late to escort the Viceroy, who had proceeded to Buckingham Palace before the arrival of the guard.

PRINCE ALAMAYOO, son of King Theodore of Abyssinia, will leave England for India by the next steamer from Southampton, under the care of Captain Speely, who has received an appointment in Oude.

THE DUCHESS D'AOSTA, who was so dangerously ill of miliary fever that the last sacraments were administered to her, is reported to be slightly better.

THE VICEROY OF EGYPT will visit the Emperor of Russia, at Livadia, in the Crimea, some time in August.

EARL RUSSELL, president of the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools, will preside at the public examination and distribution of prizes, on the 2nd proximo. The institution is at Russell-hill, Caterham Junction.

THE POPE has approved of a decree of the *Index* condemning a French work, "La Religion," by M. Vacherot, which appeared this year; and a German one, "The Theology of Leibnitz," by M. Pichler; as well as two Italian and three Portuguese.

MR. SPURGEON is, it is said, about to build a new chapel, near the Queen's-road extension, Battersea Park.

BY THE DEATH OF MR. JAMES CORRY LOWRY, Master of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland, the Government have a place worth £1500 a year to dispose of.

MR. GEORGE PEABODY has arrived in New York in the steamer *Scotia*, in good health, and contemplates several months' sojourn in the United States.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA has resigned his post as Commander-in-Chief at Bombay; and Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Augustus Spencer, K.C.B., has been nominated to the chief command of the presidency.

MR. REVERDY JOHNSON appeared in the Baltimore Supreme Court on June 11 as counsel in a case. He was warmly welcomed by the Court and Bar, and appeared to be in excellent health.

MARSHAL BARON VON WRANGEL is dead. He was past eighty-six.

THE REV. DR. SAMUEL PYEMONT, Vicar of Whitwick, Leicestershire, has been fined by the Ashby-de-la-Zouch bench of magistrates £1 and 2s 6d. costs for having committed a violent assault on Thomas Fowkes, sixteen years of age.

A SALE OF THE EFFECTS OF THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, which extended over four days, was commenced on Monday, at his Grace's town mansion, in Carlton House-terrace. Some 4000 ounces of plate, with a variety of race-cups, horses, carriages, &c., were among the lots offered.

A GRAND BANQUET was given at the Mansion House, on Wednesday night, to the bishops and clergy of several denominations. Covers were laid for 260.

THE ANNUAL OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE cricket-match terminated, on Tuesday night, in a victory for Cambridge, the total scores being 255 and 197. This was the thirty-fifth match between the Universities. Cambridge claim seventeen victories and Oxford sixteen. Two matches were not played out.

A BUTCHER AT OLDHAM, named Holmes, has been sent to prison for a month's hard labour, for selling diseased beef. The magistrates refused him the chance of paying a fine.

THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT has granted a sum of £1000 towards the restoration of the churches in Crete which were injured during the rebellion.

SOME HOUSES on the south side of Ludgate-hill are doomed to demolition, one of them belonging to a tailor in a tolerably large way of business. The unhappy tradesman has posted in his shop-window the following pathetic announcement:—"Disestablished this week. Poor Tailor! No regard for vested interests. No appeal to the House of Lords."

THE SPANIARDS have captured an American schooner laden with war material, which was supposed to be destined for Cuba, and have sent her to Havana for adjudication.

A GRAND FANCY BAZAAR, in aid of the funds of the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows, was opened on Tuesday in Cardinal Wolsey's Hall, Hampton Court Palace, under the immediate patronage of the Duchess of Cambridge, Princess Christian, and Princess Mary of Teck, each of whom acted as stallkeepers and did a good business in the disposal of the articles entrusted to them for sale.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL CONGRESS of the International Working Men's Association is to assemble at Basle, in Switzerland, on Sept. 6 next; and the subjects to be discussed comprise the question of landed property, inheritance, credit, general education, and the influence of trades unions upon the emancipation of the working classes.

THE PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION into the charges of receiving stolen property against two men calling themselves Green and Simpson, and of bribery against a late inspector on the Brighton line, was concluded, on Wednesday, at the Lambeth Police Court. In both cases the prisoners were sent for trial.

THE CURATE OF CHRIST CHURCH, Surbiton-hill, had just commenced the exhortation at the morning service, last Sunday, when a lady was seen to fall. Several gentlemen came forward and carried her into the porch, where restoratives were applied, but in a few minutes she died. The deceased was living with Mr. W. M. Slade, of Surbiton-hill.

THE GYMNAST BIENMANN was performing at Berlin, a few days ago, with his pupil Kolbe, a lad of sixteen, on the tight rope, at a great height from the ground. Suddenly the cord broke under their united weight, and they fell to the ground. The younger was killed on the spot, and the other so much injured that he died the next day.

IN THE NORTH OF IRELAND the movement in resistance to the Church bill has fallen entirely into the management of the Orange Institution. The meeting at Enniskillen was more purely Orange than any other that has been held in Ulster. The Orange lodges of the county of Fermanagh mustered in force, led by their grand masters. Conservative papers state that large numbers are joining the Orange Society.

"DAR ARE," said a sable orator, "two roads through this world. De one am a broad and narrow road that leads to perdition, and de under am a narrow and broad road that leads to sure destruction." "If dat am de case," said a sable hearer, "dis cullud individual takes to de woods."

A WELL-KNOWN CHURCH ASSOCIATION in London has addressed a memorial to the Pope setting forth the claims which the Archbishops and Bishops of the English Church have to a recognition of their episcopal orders by the Western Church, praying that their validity may be acknowledged, and that they may be admitted to the Ecumenical Council.

THE ANNUAL DINNER OF THE COBDEN CLUB is fixed for Saturday, July 10, at the Ship Hotel, Greenwich, at six o'clock precisely—his Grace the Duke of Argyll in the chair. A special steam-boat will leave the House of Commons stairs at 4.30 p.m.

AN ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF A LAND STEWARD, named Gargan, is reported from Meath. Gargan was returning from market, and when near his house was fired at and wounded in the side. A son of the herd on the estate has been arrested, and there appears to be some circumstantial evidence against him. Gargan is recovering.

A MEMORANDUM has been issued by Major-General Lindsay directing that the bands of volunteer corps entering Hyde Park between the hours of four and eight p.m. are to cease playing when within fifty yards of the entrance of the park, and not to recommence until they have entered one of the inclosures, and are fifty yards distant from any ride or carriage-drive. No corps is during these hours to march along any of the rides in the park.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, who stole a little boy from the playground of a national school under circumstances of peculiar heartlessness, was on Tuesday tried at the Middlesex Sessions, and, pleading guilty, was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour. A lodging-house keeper, to whose place he had taken the child, and who had been very kind to it, received a reward of a sovereign from the Court.

AN IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL MEETING took place last week near the ancient city of Aix, formerly the capital of Provence, but now in the department of the Bouches du Rhone. The main feature of interest was the competition in ploughs and subsoilers. The French makers put forth all their strength, but in both cases, after an exciting contest, they had to succumb to their English rivals—the Howards of Bedford, who carried off both gold medals and the money prize as well.

THE HUNDRETH ANNIVERSARY OF HEGEL'S BIRTH occurs this year, and it is proposed to erect a centenary monument to him in Berlin. A subscription has been set on foot in this country by Dr. J. Hutchison, Strirling. Among the subscribers are the Rev. Dr. Thompson, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge; Mr. Munro, the newly-elected Professor of Latin at Cambridge; Professor E. Caird, of Glasgow; Dr. Donaldson, Rector of the High School, Edinburgh, &c. Subscriptions are received by Dr. J. H. Stirling, Piershill, Edinburgh.

MEANY, the Fenian, lectured in the Athenaeum at Cork the other night. The attendance was very small until the hall was thrown open gratuitously to the mob. The lecture consisted chiefly of seditious poetry, and was accompanied by the usual Fenian demonstrations. Meany made an intemperate reply to a local journal which had denounced him as a swindler, and threatened legal proceedings, appealing, amidst cheers, to his past services, and declaring his readiness to die for Ireland.

## Literature.

*He Knew He Was Right.* By Anthony Trollope. Illustrated by Marcus Stone. London: Strahan and Co.

While freely admitting that "He Knew He Was Right" is a cleverly-written novel—as how could it be otherwise, seeing that Mr. Anthony Trollope is the author?—we cannot by any means look upon it as among his happiest efforts. We have the same easy flow of style, the same vivid portraiture of fashionable and genteel personages, the same covertly-sarcastic exhibition of the clerical character; and, withal, the same defective power of seeing into the depths of human nature, that were made familiar to us in the several "Chronicles of Barset;" but we must take leave to think all these characteristics are exhibited in a less effective way than in some of Mr. Trollope's earlier productions. That, however, is a minor defect; what we specially take exception to in "He Knew He Was Right" is the false tone of social teaching which, as we think, pervades the work. We are aware that it is the fashion just now, in echo of "Yankee notions," or in obedience to a spurious sentimentalism, to "crack up woman," if we may be allowed to borrow a phrase from our Transatlantic brethren to describe a practice which we deem borrowed from the same source, and which Mr. Trollope has decidedly, to our thinking, carried too far in his treatment of the dispute between Trevelyan and his wife. To make our meaning clear, we must give a brief outline of the main features of the story. Louis Trevelyan is a young man of superior intellectual parts, who has passed a good University course, and is possessed of a fortune of some three thousand pounds a year. Rejoicing in these advantages, he sets out on his travels; and in the course of his wanderings visits a British dependency called the Mandarin Islands, of which a certain Sir Marmaduke Rowley is governor. Sir Marmaduke, though poor in worldly goods, is rich in this respect—that he boasts a large family of daughters. Of the eldest of these, Emily, Trevelyan becomes enamoured. He proposes for her hand, and is of course accepted—as was most natural under the circumstances. After the marriage the young couple return to England, accompanied by the lady's sister, Nora Rowley, and begin their married life, and their domestic troubles, in a handsome house in Curzon-street, Mayfair, London. They have scarcely got settled in their new home when there appears upon the scene a certain Colonel Osborn, who, besides being a member of Parliament and a "man about town," is something of a faded beau, and bears the sinister reputation of being a little of a *roné* and a great deal of a disturber of domestic peace by a habit he has of paying special attentions to young married ladies. This gallant gentleman, on the ground of being an ancient friend of Sir Marmaduke Rowley and godfather to Mrs. Trevelyan (of which latter fact, however, nobody seems to have any clear cognisance save himself), gains admission to the Trevelyan household, and speedily makes himself very intimate therein, devoting himself especially to Mrs. Trevelyan. He manages generally—almost continually, indeed—so to time his visits as that they shall be paid either when the gentleman is absent or when he is engaged in literary composition—to which he is at this time addicted—in his library. In fact, Colonel Osborn speedily makes it apparent that his visits are to Mrs. and not to Mr. Trevelyan; and the latter, having received a hint as to the Colonel's character, begins to dislike his frequent presence in the house, and intimates as much to his wife. The lady, however, cannot see why she should not receive the visits of "an old friend of the family" who has "known her since she was a child," and declines to forbid his presence unless positively commanded so to do. This command Trevelyan gives, in a not very wise way; and the fact of the "order" is immediately communicated by the lady to the Colonel. Cordiality is destroyed in Curzon-street, Mrs. Trevelyan sulks, and the interdiction upon the Colonel's visits is withdrawn in a way still less wise than it was imposed. Of this fact he is also immediately apprised, and his visits are renewed. An open quarrel, separation between husband and wife, and a break up of the Curzon-street establishment ensue. We ought to mention that there is one child, a fine boy, whom Mrs. Trevelyan is allowed to retain on condition of retiring to a home provided for her in Devonshire, with the mother and sister of Trevelyan's old college friend, Hugh Stanbury. Here, also, Colonel Osborn makes his appearance in the old character of father's friend; and, as Trevelyan has been foolish enough to engage a private detective (Bozzle by name, and vulgar by nature) to watch Osborn's movements, his trip to the west is duly reported; unaccompanied, however, by the information that Mrs. Trevelyan was unaware of his coming till he was in her immediate neighbourhood, and that the interview between her and the Colonel took place in the presence of Miss Rowley. All this renders the disagreement between husband and wife more and more bitter, till, from step to step, utter alienation, distrust, and aversion take the place of conjugal affection. The results are that Trevelyan, taking matters to heart much more acutely than his wife, becomes indifferent to life, and partially insane; wanders about from place to place, falls into a decline, and ultimately dies. A sort of reconciliation first takes place, however, and we are bound to admit that Mrs. Trevelyan behaves better at the close than she did at the beginning of the story; though she persists to the last, or almost to the last, in refusing to admit that she had in any respect been wrong, and obstinately adheres to the notion—herself an indication of an ill-regulated mind, to put the matter mildly—that her husband accused her of the gravest crime a wife can commit, whereas all she ever charged against her was wilful disobedience; and that she was guilty of that fault no one, we think, will dispute. Yet—and on this point it is that we take objection to Mr. Trollope's teaching—all through the book Trevelyan is represented as being solely to blame, is called and treated as a madman, while much lamentation is uttered—by the author, by Mrs. Trevelyan, by her sister, and by others—over the lady's "ruined life," "wasted youth," "blighted prospects," and so on; the fact being that the ruin, wasting, and blighting were all on the other side. Trevelyan is destroyed in body and in mind, and sinks into a premature grave, all through what we cannot help thinking foolish fondness for a wilful, disobedient wife; while the lady is left with youth, still much beauty, a promising child, and the control over £3000 a year. That is a fair, though greatly abbreviated, outline of the story; and will anyone say that the husband, though unwise, was not more sinned against than sinning, while the great weight of the suffering fell to his share? We do not justify domestic tyranny; we scorn the man who could be guilty of it; but we do think that a husband has a right to exercise some control over the company his wife shall keep and to prescribe who shall or who shall not be received in his house, without being liable to be stigmatised as a tyrant and a madman. We repeat that in this novel Mr. Trollope teaches—insinuates would perhaps be the better word, for the thing is not boldly asserted—a false system of social ethics, which is calculated to do much mischief in these times, for the "girls of the period," in whatever rank of life, are not as a rule, goodness knows, distinguished by those sensible, staid, and judicious characteristics that would warrant their total release from marital control.

Around the main thread of the tale there are twined several other strands of the rope matrimonial. There is that of Hugh Stanbury and Nora Rowley; that of Brooke Bridges and Dorothy Stanbury; that of Lord Peterborough and Miss Spalding; and that of Arabella French and the Rev. Mr. Gibson. We put the name of the gentleman last in this latter case because to be in the rear is his proper place, for he is a thorough sneak; and had he taken to wife the other sister, Camilla, as he should have done, and she had led him a dog's life, as she certainly would have done, he would only have got his deserts. Of the characters, that of old Miss Stanbury, of Exeter, is, to our mind, the most perfectly and consistently developed, though her nephew Hugh is well drawn too; and we thank Mr. Trollope for having vindicated, in Hugh Stanbury's person, the position and calling of writers for the press, even for the penny newspapers. Of the younger ladies, we like Dolly

Stanbury by far the best, and think Brooke Bridges decidedly the luckiest of Mr. Trollope's Benedicts. By-the-by, perhaps our author means to point a moral by contrasting the character of Dorothy Bridges, nee Stanbury—who is simply a dear, good, single-minded darling, and yet "no fool," as her aunt declares—with that of Emily Trevelyan; but if so, the point is too finely drawn, the moral too carefully veiled, to be either easily detected or of any value. Nora Rowley promised well at first, but she deteriorates towards the close; and, unless old Miss Stanbury very greatly changed her views as to female costume, we hope Hugh induced his Nora to modify considerably the dress in which she figures in the engraving opposite page 358 of vol. ii. before he presented her to the old lady. Mr. Stone's other illustrations are good.

*Cooling Cups and Dainty Drinks.* By WILLIAM TERRINGTON. London: George Routledge and Sons.

It is not within the compass of an ordinary review, nor is it possible for an ordinary reviewer, to do justice to the vast subject of Mr. Terrington's compilation; such a task might be properly accomplished by some beaustified toper like unto him whom the pious wishes of our ancestors have translated to a better place.

I wish that his soul in heaven may dwell  
Who first invented the leathern bottle.

Any poor reviewer inhabiting this lower world, subjected to the sun's diurnal course and afflicted by the exigent wants thereby engendered, cannot approach the question of "cooling cups and dainty drinks" in the calm, impartial, philosophical spirit of his office. On all subjects which lie on the outside of a man he may annotate with a degree of justice proportionate to his gifts; but when an author places that before the reader which appertaineth to his most vital necessities, the longings of the flesh will of necessity agitate and sway his mind in a manner detrimental to clear perception. If in a petty court of law near relations are not admitted in evidence, on the ground of the supposed bias of love and liking, how can it be expected that a frail mortal shall, before the whole world, pronounce on the merits of a "gin-sling" or a "whisky cocktail" in opposition to "café au lait" or "coffee granato"? It may be that some enthusiastic reader may be disposed to rank Mr. Terrington amongst the benefactors of the whole human race, seeing that he has disclosed the knowledge of those "cooling cups and dainty drinks," without which it is difficult to believe the fabric of society could endure, and lacking which it is equally difficult to fancy how it ever could have attained its present goodly proportions. Whatever part generous liquor has played in the framing of the wholesome and salutary laws and customs of the world, the record thereof is unfortunately for ever hidden in the shades of obscurity to which modest merit is too often consigned; but the ingenious mind, aided by a close observation of the habits of civilised man in our own day, cannot for a moment underrate the influence it must have exerted not only on matters purely secular, but also on our ecclesiastical system. Mr. Terrington, fully aware of the indisputable logic of good liquor, places before his readers in due form the good old theological induction, "Good wine maketh good blood, good blood causeth good humours, good humours cause good thoughts, good thoughts bring forth good works, good works carry a man to heaven—*ergo*, good wine carries a man to heaven." Our author, in a truly catholic spirit, has set before the reader the wines of all countries favoured by Providence with the fruit of the vine, only indicating his personal preferences by the not unfrequent term "glorious," thereby marking his sense of the superior quality of some favourite vintage, distinguishing champagne in a poetical manner as "the spring dew of the spirit, the heart's rain." A good test of this wine being genuine "is the rapidity with which it throws down its head;" and, on the authority of Mr. Brande, we learn that the prevalent notion that a glass of champagne cannot be swallowed too quickly is erroneous; let it "throw its head down," and, if originally of the highest order, it will be found to have lost its carbonic acid gas, but to have retained its body and flavour.

Although in point of order the wines of Europe and the colonies have the preference, our "good honest ale" and beer are well introduced, not omitting our ancient drinking customs and our time-honoured loving-cup. It is noticeable that when the author comes to treat of American drinks, the book loses much of the dignity which in its wine and beer experiences it fails not to maintain, whether it be among the huge wine-vats of Heidelberg, the cellars of Moët and Chandon, or the fermentations of Edinburgh or Burton-on-Trent. It would appear that the young American Republic, in shaking herself free from the trammels of the Old World, has in drink, as in many other things, unnecessarily loosened her "lingo" and vulgarised her social nomenclature in a manner unknown to any other people on the face of the earth. Think of calling a very refreshing and agreeable potation, composed of brandy, caracas, bitters, syrup, lemon, and ice, a "Cocktail!" "Tickle-my-fancy," "Rumfustion," and "Mother-in-law" (which is "half old and half bitter ale") are amongst the American cups and sensations; and with these and a pleasant description of the varieties of "punch," Mr. William Terrington concludes his very interesting volume, which, with all due deference to the opinions of the total abstinence society, is, if properly used, undoubtedly calculated to promote the progress and wellbeing of society.

*Wood Nuts from a Fairy Hazel-Bush.* Cracked for Little People by JEAN D'ESSENCE. London: Groombridge and Sons.

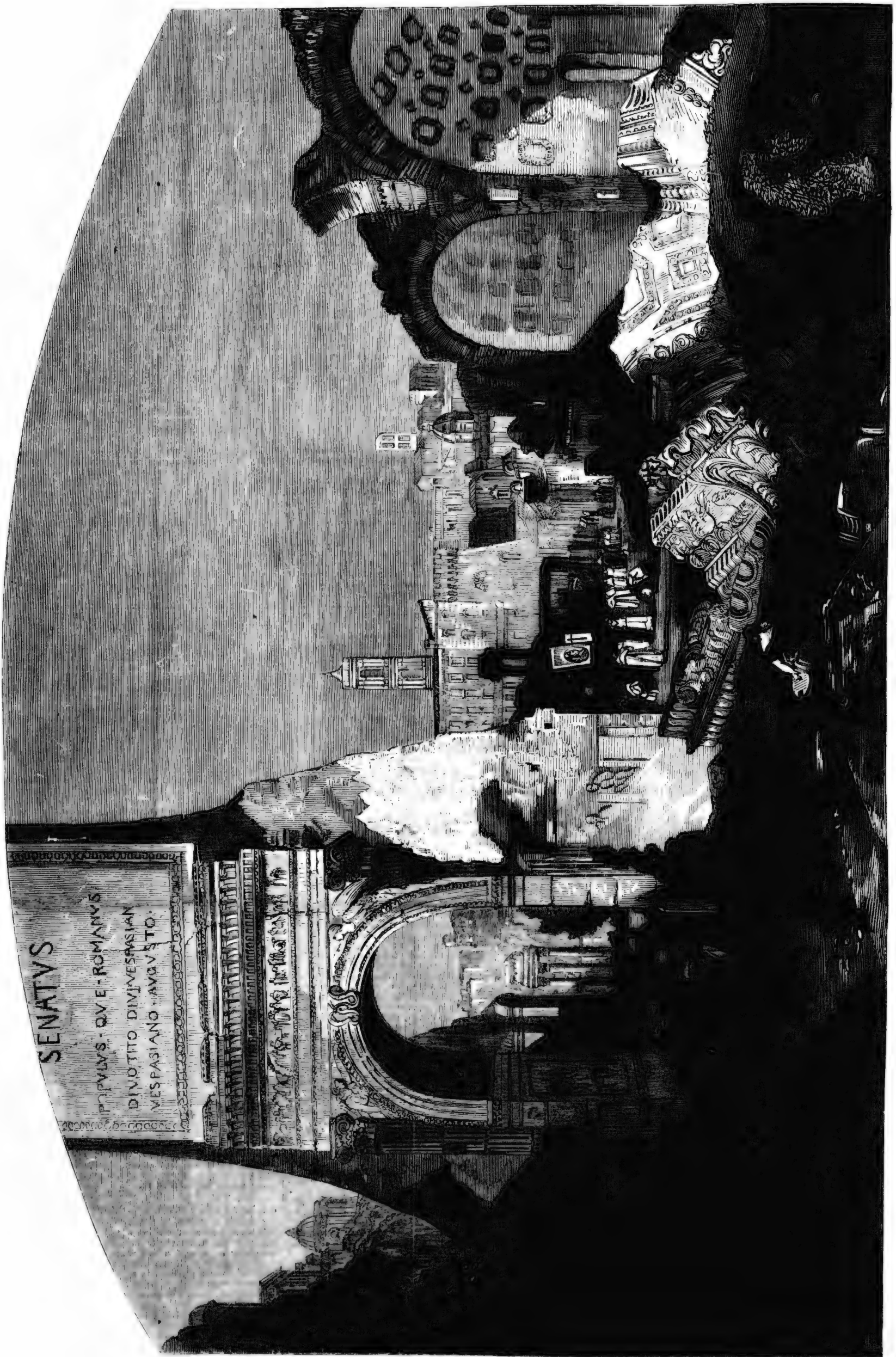
He prayeth well, who loveth well  
Both man, and bird, and beast.

So singeth Coleridge. It is to engage the interest and kindly affections of the young in the lives, habits, and fortunes of the wild denizens of our British woods and wolds that this book has been produced. And a more fascinating method than the one in question could not have been adopted. The author, in the beginning, secures the attention of his young reader by a graceful appeal to the imagination, not doubting that every boy and girl worth their school fee must be delighted by the appearance of the Wood Fairy who teaches Jean how to crack the magic nuts, and gives him to understand the language of the wild birds. But the author of this pretty book not only appeals to the imagination; he makes the owl, the woodcock, the kingfisher, and many other shy birds, tell the history of the births, marriages, and deaths of their several families as correctly as you will find it related in the driest works of ornithology; while, better than all, there runs throughout every page a gentle, kindly tone of feeling calculated to promote good will and tenderness towards the animal creation. The woodcuts are from the pencil of the prince of oviparous draughtsmen, Harrison Weir.

*Crocker the Clown.* A Tale for Boys. By BENJAMIN CLARKE. London: Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.

It is not unusual for some one of that most estimable body of fictionists who undertake to supply moral and religious stories for the young to present a tale wherein the admonition is so injudiciously mixed with the amusement that it goes down like ill-disguised physic, producing a very different effect from that which the author intended. Benjamin Clarke has dexterously avoided this mistake; and although his clown, "Crocker," certainly cracks jokes and tumbles in the sawdust in the interest of morality and religion, most boys will believe he is only there for their amusement. All boys love the fanfaronade, processions, and horsemanship of the circus, but all boys do not know the trials and sorrows of those people who go glittering in spangles through the town. Mr. Clarke artfully lifts the canvas, and lets daylight in upon a set of people whose inner life is even sadder than the ordinary lot of humanity, in spite of the brave outside show; and so, in effect, all youngsters who have wit to draw an inference are warned not to be led away from the ordinary quiet paths of industry by the glare and glitter of false appearances.



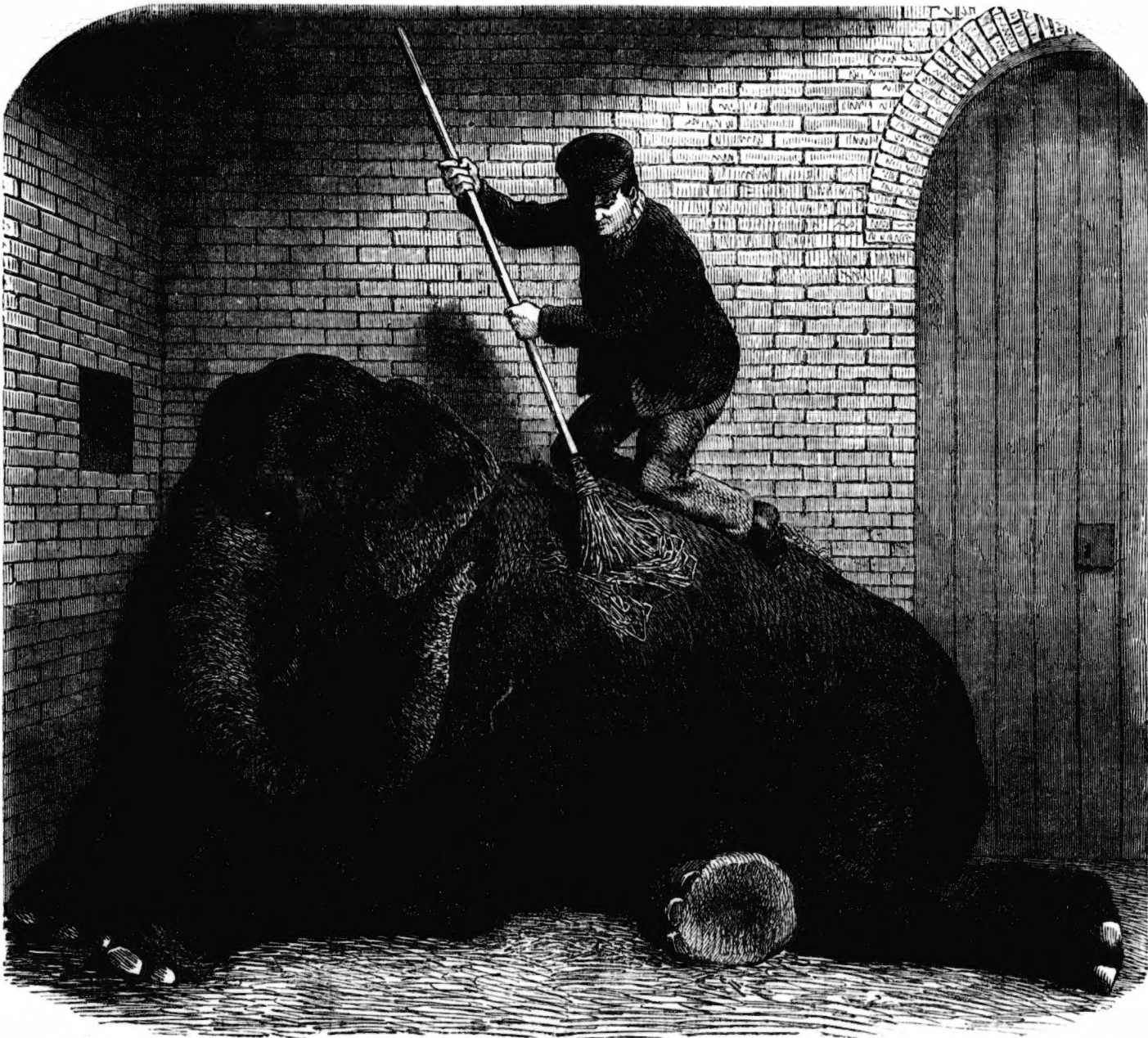


"THE ARCH OF TITUS."—(AFTER THE PICTURE BY TURNER.)



# MASTER ELEPHANT'S TOILET.

MANY of our young readers who look forward to a visit to the Zoological Gardens as the inauguration of the summer holidays, will be glad to learn that the elephant has been making preparations for their reception, and has submitted to that operation which to every well-regulated mind is connected with the social proprieties. He has washed his face, blown his trunk, and, although we have not heard that his ears have at present been put farther back (that regulation being in his case unnecessary), he has been thoroughly brushed, as a gentleman should be. You will see by the picture how thoroughly the valet goes to work when once his Highness the Elephant is ready to be smartened up, and what a pleasant, ticklish process it is to shampoo him. We have not yet heard how many bottles of macassar oil is sent down by Mr. Rowland, or whether the celebrated odonto or pearl dentifrice is preferred to the pistachio-nut powder for whitening his Highness's tusks. For keeping off the heat and protecting his skin from the bites of insects, he has a preparation that has been long in use in the family. It consists of a kind of paste composed of the earthy or clayey materials found at the bottom of the excavation used by him as a plunge-bath; and, though various unguents have been submitted to him as a substitute for this compound, the well-known conservative traditions of his race have hitherto been too powerful to admit of any change in that respect. It is most satisfactory



THE ELEPHANT'S TOILET.

to know, however, that he adheres with equal pertinacity to his old courteous practice of wearing the howdah at stated periods during the day, and that he is still willing to accept those tributes of regard which are so frequently offered by his young friends at the commencement of the season.

# THE EVE OF AUSTERLITZ.

THE Illustration which we publish this week is taken from a picture in the Paris Fine-Art Exhibition, which could not fail to be popular with a good many visitors to the gallery, although the Napoleonic idea is not just now so popular as the present Emperor could desire. The scene, however, is one which may well stir the military sympathies of the nation, for it is that of the memorable evening of Dec. 1, 1805, when the great General sat in the gloom of the winter twilight, studying the position that afterwards gained him the victory over the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and led to the Peace of Presburg.

# THE ARCH OF TITUS.

OUR Illustration represents one of the most familiar of those pictures which are considered most illustrative of Turner's architectural studies as exhibiting that glow and wealth of colour for which he was so famous. The subject was one peculiarly suited to Turner's fancy and he worked at it till he reproduced the impression it made on him in its rich details of past grandeur, and the few flecks of modern accessories which serve to relieve the magnificent ruin. The Arch of Titus, which stands near the ruins of the Temple of Venus at Rome, was erected by Domitian in honour of Titus, to commemorate the conquest of Jerusalem; and on the sides of the piers under the arch are two bas-reliefs illustrating the victory over the Jews. In one of them the golden candlesticks and other furniture of the temple are portrayed. The



"THE EVE OF AUSTERLITZ."—(PICTURE BY M. ARMAND DUMARESQU, IN THE PARIS FINE-ART EXHIBITION.)



triumph of the conqueror is also represented on the frieze outside the arch, which was partially restored by Pope Pius VII. It is a strange and wonderful sight, this grand old ruin, full of associations that lead one to reflect how historical records themselves become monuments of religious faith,—silent witnesses of the truths foretold when their stones were newly set, and men thought that history would end with them and the world cease to roll when the Great Empire had culminated and decayed.

#### OPERA AND CONCERTS.

EVERYONE who cares for musical matters must have noticed the dearth of operatic composers, and, indeed, of composers generally, which, during the last few years, and especially since the death of Meyerbeer, has been most remarkable. That matters, however, very little to the musical public of England. The manager of an opera-house is a public character from whom much, no doubt, is expected; but one thing which might be thought to fall within the scope of his duties seems scarcely to be required of him at all—that he should produce new operas. It is not that the old ones are considered quite good enough, but simply that new ones are not to be had. "La Sonnambula," "Linda," "Lucia," "La Traviata," and other works of about the same calibre, which form the stock in trade of the light soprano variety of the prima donna, so flourishing just now, are not looked upon by anyone as unapproachable masterpieces; but no newer operas than these—certainly no newer Italian operas—of the same degree of merit, are anywhere to be found. The manager of an ordinary playhouse must every season, and several times every season, offer some novelty to the public; but the operatic manager is under no such obligation, nor, if he were, could he in the present day by any possibility fulfil it. However, no one seems to grieve very much. The labours of the impresario, already sufficiently arduous, are lightened, or at least are not rendered more heavy; and who cares whether that always charming opera "La Sonnambula" be new or old, provided Madame Patti plays the principal part? Who inquires as to the age of "Lucia di Lammermoor," or the intrinsic nature of "La Traviata," when the Lucia or the Violetta is Mdle. Nilsson?

The managers of our dramatic theatres, if they think of the matter at all, must reflect with curious feelings on the fact that the directors of the Royal Italian Opera were able to get more than half way through their season without producing one novelty more important than the weak little operatic farce called "Don Bucefalo." Once ended, that work was finished for ever as far as the Royal Italian Opera was concerned; and it could not, in any case, have been reckoned among the "attractions" of the present season, which has been unusually successful, and has owed its success entirely to the vocal and dramatic talent of the prima donnas. Even until last Saturday, when Hamlet was produced, there was no demand on the part of the public for a new work, or such numerous audiences would not have assembled night after night to hear old ones. It was interesting, no doubt, to hear Mdle. Nilsson in a part written expressly for her; but, had it not been for Mdle. Nilsson's very natural and becoming wish to make herself so heard, there would have been no necessity at all for bringing out M. Ambroise Thomas's new musical version of "Hamlet," in which the part of Hamlet is not omitted, but made subordinate to that of Ophelia. We must content ourselves, for the present, with recording the fact that the new musical version of "Hamlet" (in which Polonius is made the accomplice of Claudius in the murder of Hamlet's father and Hamlet represented as ascending the throne) was received with much applause; and that Mdle. Nilsson's admirable singing and acting in the character of Ophelia called forth the greatest possible enthusiasm.

Some very successful representations of English opera—or, to be more correct, of Italian opera in the English language—have lately been given at the Crystal Palace. The scene of the performances is the Concert-Room, which, being inclosed on all sides, is better suited to musical performances than the ordinary theatre. The orchestra is the excellent Crystal Palace band strengthened by additional instruments. The small but efficient chorus is from the Royal Italian Opera, and the corps de ballet has probably been selected from the same establishment. In the "Sonnambula" the principal vocalists are Miss Blanche Cole, a débutante, as far as the stage is concerned, with a pure soprano voice, which is very effective, though still in need of cultivation; Mr. George Perren, the well-known tenor; and Mr. Temple, a new baritone. The scenery of the Crystal Palace Theatre is pretty and effective. The decoration painted for the first act of the "Sonnambula" is, in particular, highly picturesque.

Madame Arabella Goddard's last recital was attended by a numerous and brilliant audience, including the Marquis and Marchioness de Caux, M. Ambroise Thomas, and most of the musical notabilities now in London. The programme was more than ever varied, comprising, as it did, music of all kinds, from the fugues of Scarlatti and Bach to studies by Thalberg, Mendelssohn—whom we take to be Madame Goddard's favourite, because most congenial, composer—Schubert, and Chopin were neither of them forgotten; and Madame Goddard never proved more strikingly than on this occasion that she possesses the secret of every style. It would be late in the day to call attention to this lady's merit as an executive pianist. But we may once more express our admiration of the knowledge she evinces of every kind of music, worthy of being known, that has ever been written for the piano-forte.

THE M.P. FOR CAMBRIDGE ON THE NATIONAL DEFENCES.—At a recent meeting in London Mr. W. Fowler, M.P., thus expressed himself on the subject of the national defences and war expenditure:—"It is melancholy to see the utmost ingenuity of man employed to elaborate machines for the destruction of human life. At the present time fifty-three millions out of the annual seventy millions of taxes are payable in respect of wars past and to come; and yet, in spite of all this heavy expenditure, we are periodically subject to panics as to invasion. I believe, with Coleridge, that

'Ocean makes his barrier wild  
Speak safety to his island child.'

and I do not believe that any Power would attempt to invade England. With the millions which have been expended within the last few years upon forts, which are not now taken into account as defences, what good might have been done! Sir Robert Peel, in 1841, expressed the opinion that the danger of invasion was infinitely less than the danger of suffering to which exorbitant expenditure might give rise." The *Times* newspaper, alluding to the periodical invasion panics and to what they have cost us in foolish fortification schemes, says of these "defences":—"Our work having been commenced in 1859, it was found desirable in 1863 to see whether it was not all tumbling about our ears. The cry is as loud after all we have done as if we had done nothing at all; and just as in 1849, so in 1859, and just as in 1859, so in 1869, we are described as without any security against invasion." It adds that, in reference to the most recent military conferences on our defences, we might just as well have pitched our five millions into the sea at once."

THE FEMALE ART GALLERY.—(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED TIMES.)—Sir, We beg to thank you for having called attention to this gallery in your last Impression, and were much gratified with your favourable notice of the works at present on sale. We shall feel much obliged if you will allow us to explain away some misapprehensions with reference to the regulations. It is by no means necessary to become a member or pupil of the Royal Albert Press in order to obtain the advantages of the gallery. An annual subscription of one guinea entitles any lady (without restriction) to send any description of art-productions for sale during twelve months. The guinea is returned in drawings to that value; and, in order to meet the case of poor gentlemen to whom such a sum would be an obstacle, we make the subscribers' tickets transferable, so that a lady may nominate any one in whom she has an interest. The only charges for sales are 2s. 6d. for bookkeeping and incidental expenses for an entire year, and one penny in the shilling on the amount of sales, which, it must be evident, would in themselves be inadequate to defray the expenses of the gallery, which is, of course, a commercial undertaking. As regards the Royal Albert Press, it is, as you state, "a school in which ladies are taught for a consideration" an art which gives them an opportunity they could not otherwise enjoy of adding to their limited incomes, and, to these ladies, the gallery is open free from the charge of subscription. We certainly consider these terms at least unobjectionable, and this opinion has been expressed by all to whom they have been explained. They have also been most universally approved by the press as most liberal on the part of an institution without subsidy or charitable endowment.—We have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, E. FULLER and Co.

#### PROPOSED MONUMENT TO PROFESSOR FARADAY.

ON Monday afternoon his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales presided over a public meeting held at the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street, to take steps for the erection of a monument to the late Professor Faraday. Among those present were Sir Roderick Murchison, Professor Owen, General Sabine, Dr. Billing, Mr. Gladstone, Professor Tyndall, M. Dumas (of the Imperial Academy, Paris), Dr. Lyon Playfair, Sir Henry Holland, &c.

His Royal Highness, on rising to begin the business of the meeting, was received with cheers. He said:—"Gentlemen and Ladies,—The object of our meeting here to-day is for an excellent purpose. It is to do honour to the memory of one whose name is distinguished amongst scientific men. I allude to the name of Professor Faraday. It has been to me a great source of pleasure to be present here to take the chair on this occasion. Under ordinary circumstances it would be a pleasure and gratification to me; because I look upon it, first, upon public grounds, that it is our duty to do something for a great man who has gone, and, upon private grounds, I esteem it a pleasure to do anything I can for a man whom I knew personally, and whose lectures I attended frequently in this room. It is not necessary to say what the Professor has done, for you know better than I do; but I will just read an account of the proceedings which have taken place to promote the objects for which this meeting has been called together. Early in 1868 the Council of the Royal Society requested the president to take measures for the holding of a meeting to promote a monument to Faraday; and with that view the secretary was instructed to write to the presidents of the following societies:—The Royal Society, the Geographical Society, the Linnean Society, the Geological Society, the Royal Astronomical Society, and the British Association. On March 24 a meeting of the presidents was held, and it was thought desirable, before proceeding further, to learn the views of her Majesty's Government as to the erection of a monument as a recognition of his pre-eminent services to science and mankind. On June 22 Mr. Disraeli desired his secretary to say that he considered a monument to Faraday a proper object; but he suggested that its consideration should be left till next year. In the present year the present Chancellor of the Exchequer wrote saying that he had no doubt of the signal merits of Faraday, and he thought that a monument ought to be erected; but he could not consent to devote public money to a monument for a private citizen, however illustrious. He did not make this rule; he found it. On June 8 it was resolved to hold a public meeting at the Royal Institution. I was asked to preside, and it was with great pleasure that I complied with the request. His Royal Highness then called on the mover of the first resolution.

General Sabine, as president of the Royal Society, proposed—"It is desirable that measures shall be taken to provide a public monument to Faraday." It would be, he said, quite superfluous to speak of the merits of Faraday. They were well enough known, and he would merely move the resolution. M. Dumas, a French chemist of eminence, seconded it in an eloquent oration, in his own language.

Sir Henry Holland moved the appointment of a committee to take the measures necessary for a memorial to Faraday, naming as members the presidents of the Royal Society, the Royal Institution, the Geographical Society, the Linnean Society, the Geological Society, the Royal Astronomical Society, and the British Association, and several men of note in the scientific world. Sir Roderick Murchison seconded, speaking as highly of the character of Faraday as of his powers.

Professor Owen, in a genial speech, moved, "That subscriptions not exceeding five guineas from any one person be made for provision for a public memorial to Faraday." Dr. Lyon Playfair seconded.

A letter was read from Sir John Herschel in which he regretted that illness prevented him from being present.

Sir Henry Holland moved, and Professor Tyndall seconded, a vote of thanks to the Prince of Wales for presiding. All the resolutions were carried unanimously.

His Royal Highness thanked the distinguished gentlemen, whom he saw around him for the aid they had given to this object by attending the meeting; and he was sure they were all grateful to M. Dumas for the eloquent address which could not have failed to move all who heard it. He should be glad to do all he could to promote their object, and be willing to do them any service in his power.

#### FINE ARTS.

##### THE SUPPLEMENTARY EXHIBITION.

##### SECOND NOTICE.

CONVINCED as we may be that an exhibition of pictures, some of which have been rejected from the Royal Academy, and all of which may challenge competition with many of the works displayed on the walls of Burlington House, we cannot assert that the examples displayed in Old Bond-street altogether realise our expectation of what may be done on some future occasion in the same direction. We have already given a brief notice of the three first rooms, where the rejected pictures are hung; and, though there are many there which would have added to the attractions of the national school of art, there are certainly others whose rejection by the committee cannot be regarded as a want of critical perception.

In the three remaining rooms, where the works are those of artists who sent their pictures for the purpose of completing the gallery, the same disparity is a little too obvious; and, though we should be sorry to make what might seem to be invidious distinctions, we cannot regard such performances as "The Raising of Samuel," "An Assumption," and several land and sea scapes of the chalk-and-water school as meriting any attention, even in ordinary notices of "Fine Arts," unless it be the notice of undisguised wonder that there should be conceit to present and courage to accept.

A picture without a title, No. 222, by Mr. W. M. Wylie, is a good example of some of the pleasant character-pictures of the exhibition. It represents an old irascible patient with the gout witnessing the progress of a merry-making from the corner where he is confined to his easy-chair, with only "slops" for diet, enforced by two fair but obdurate nurses. The scene is well devised, and the costumes and appointments of the olden time are in keeping. "Love's Messenger Arrested" (241), by Mr. A. H. Weigall, is capably executed; but we are puzzled whether the gentleman who has arrested the love-letter is the husband or the father of the lady—though his decayed and discoloured teeth would lead us to surmise the latter.

A charming little bit, "Waiting for the Pope's Blessing—Rome, Easter Sunday," by Lady Cadogan; "A Quiet Pipe" (283), by Jno. Chapman; and "The Boar's Head, Eastcheap" (239), by R. Farren, are well worth studying. Mr. Fitzpatrick has sent a capital little picture (272), representing a youthful lover of music whistling a tune and endeavouring to accompany it on the fiddle. "Thwarted" (280), by Mr. W. M. Egle, is well painted, but the story is obscure. A youthful and remarkably clean "John Bunyan, with his Little Daughter, in Bedford Gaol," has been contributed by Mr. W. Strutt; and Mr. Hillingford, in a scene at the battle of La Hogue, depicts the moment when James is said to have forgotten his position and, in the triumph of nationality, to have exclaimed to the French officers around him, "See my brave English sailors!"

A very pretty little bit is Mr. A. Montague's "Market-Place of Dinan" (329); and for a piece of capital extravagance and burlesque humour we may refer to Mr. H. Bright's "Visit of King Golden Eagle to Hornbill Land" (413).

In conclusion, we may cordially recommend those who will be content with a few excellent and unpretentious pictures to seek them in this gallery, amidst others that are not sufficiently attractive to challenge particular notice.

#### THE EDUCATION REPORT.

THE report of the Committee of Council on Education was published on Wednesday, and, as usual, it is one of the most interesting of the bluebooks annually issued. The Committee report in general that the past year has been marked by sustained progress. The number of schools in England and Wales receiving annual grants has increased by 795 on the number of the previous year and the number of simply inspected schools by twenty-five. The increase of scholars in schools receiving grants is no less than 114,378, and in inspected schools 2398. The certificated teachers have increased by 592, the assistant teachers by 99, and the pupil-teachers by 1315. A similar increase is shown in Scotland. The report remarks that, as soon as a school of a certain connection and character is produced, annual grants of public money may be claimed to maintain it, without opportunity for consideration on the part of the Committee of any circumstance beyond its walls. So far, therefore, as any common provision for the kingdom at large, or for any part of it, is accomplished by such a system, the result is accidental, and proceeds with all the irregularity of accident from a number of partial and isolated efforts.

Of the simply inspected schools, which receive no annual grants, 748 were visited during the year, and in these 748 schools there were 42,520 day-scholars. Of such schools the inspectors generally report unfavourably. Mr. Bellairs remarks:—"All that can be said for them is, that they are probably superior in accommodation to those that have received no building grant, and, at all events, better than none. But they do not educate the children as they ought to do, and many efficient teachers tell me that they prefer to have a child of eight years old who has learnt nothing but the alphabet and to form letters at home, to one of the same age who has been misinstructed in a bad school. My own experience in great measure bears this out."

Another inspector, Mr. Du Pont, on the same class of schools, writes:—"I am quite as dissatisfied with the religious as with the secular instruction. There is almost as great and almost as fatal a want of system in the religious instruction as in the reading or the sums. The Catechism is most probably learned *memoriter*, but it is repeated generally quite without intelligence, and is droned out almost unintelligibly; and where Bible stories are taught, and not merely read, the style of answering is generally a mere simultaneous bawl in response to either *leading* or *stereotyped* questions, and implies now and promises for the future practical ignorance on the part of the children individually. The best subject taught in these schools is writing; spelling is very lame almost always; but not unfrequently copybook writing is very fair; reading is almost invariably both unintelligent and unintelligible. In at least five of these schools, the Bible, with its difficult style and many hard words and names, was the only class-book used for reading-lessons."

As to educational deficiencies, the report says:—"The present annually aided schools in Great Britain have on their books 67 per cent of the population. If we confine ourselves to England and Wales, the ratio is 6·68 per cent. But in 1861 the Royal Commissioners found that the proportion of scholars in week-day schools of all kinds to the entire population of England and Wales was 12·99 per cent. Deducting 321,768 reported by them to be receiving education in week-day schools of a superior class, their figures yield the result that 11·33 per cent of the entire population were, in some sense or other, attending schools for the poor. It follows, therefore, if the proportions remain the same in 1869 as in 1861, that every ten (in round numbers) of the scholars on the books of our annually aided schools leave seven scholars on the books of some other schools for the poor. We have, therefore, to submit to your Majesty the grave consideration that, unless there be some reason, of which we are ignorant, for supposing the 35,987 scholars reported on by her Majesty's inspectors in the schools of England and Wales which are not annually aided to be exceptionally unfavourable specimens, the description of them applies to 1,017,632 others who would be returned as receiving instruction in any census of education which dealt with numbers only in this part of Great Britain."

#### OBITUARY.

LORD CRANSTOUN.—Lord Cranstoun, of Creeling, in the county of Roxburgh, in the Scotch Peerage, died, on Friday week, after a short illness. His Lordship was born at St. Kitta, in 1809, and succeeded his father in the family honours in September, 1818. He was never married, and is succeeded by his brother, the Hon. Charles Frederick Cranstoun, born in 1813.

MR. HURLSTONE.—The death of Mr. F. Y. Hurlstone, for many years the respected president of the Society of British Artists, occurred recently, after a few weeks' illness. He was born in 1800. In 1823, being then a student of the Royal Academy, he obtained the gold medal for the best historical picture; and, in 1855, gold and silver medals for pictures exhibited at the Paris Exhibition. Among his principal works may be mentioned "The Prisoner of Chillon," "Haidée," "Columbus at the Convent Gate," besides a large number of portraits and Spanish and Italian "fancy" subjects.

STURT, THE AUSTRALIAN TRAVELLER.—Captain Charles Sturt, late of her Majesty's 39th Foot, one of the earliest explorers of the Australian continent and subsequently Colonial Secretary for the province of South Australia, died, at Cheltenham, a few days since. Captain Sturt made his first journey into the interior in 1827, then discovering the river Darling, 500 miles from Sydney. In 1830 he descended the Murrumbidgee to the point where its waters merged in a larger stream, the Murray. Pursuing its course, he came to the confluence of the Darling with it, and finally to its own discharge into a great lake, which received the name of Alexandrina, gazing from its southern shore upon the ocean at Encounter Bay. In 1844-5, under the auspices of the Government, an attempt was made to raise the veil from the mysterious central region of Australia. Captain Sturt was appointed to the command of a party of seventeen assistants and followers. Starting from Adelaide, his object was to strike through the country from south to north; and, though he did not accomplish half the distance, during an absence of eighteen months, the journey threw great light upon the condition of the interior, and is one of the most remarkable on record. Sturt advanced to within 2 deg. of the tropic of Capricorn; but, no rain falling from July 17 to Sept. 9, with another summer setting in, he deemed it absolutely necessary to return, and entered Adelaide Jan. 19, 1846. Sturt—justly regarded as the father of South Australia, became blind soon after this exploration, and was liberally provided for by the colony.

THE REMONSTRANT SYNOD OF ULSTER.—At a session of this body, last week, the following resolution was agreed to, with only three dissentients:—"That, whilst strongly objecting to several clauses in Mr. Gladstone's Irish Church Bill which affect the interests of our religious body, we hereby record our approbation of the principle of religious equality on which it is founded, and our conviction that it is, on the whole, a statesman-like measure, and that it is the only one practicable in the present state of public opinion, and that it will tend to abate sectarian animosities at present unhappily dividing and distracting this country."

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday night, about half-past eleven, a very serious accident occurred at the New-cross station of the London, Brighton, and South-Coast Railway. A train full of passengers, mostly licensed victuallers and their friends, was returning from the Crystal Palace, where a festival and dinner had been held in behalf of their schools; and while the train was motionless, and tickets were being collected, a goods-train ran into it with much violence. A great number of the passengers were thrown down and against one another, and many serious injuries were sustained. Some of the injured people were left at New-cross; their injuries being too great to allow of their removal; but the majority, about twenty-five in number, were taken on to London Bridge. On their arrival, it was deemed necessary that three persons should be conveyed to St. Thomas's Hospital; but the remainder, having had their wounds bound up, were conveyed to their homes. The injuries are mostly on the heads and legs. Several medical gentlemen were soon collected, and rendered all the assistance in their power. Two ladies have since died.



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